Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VII. NO. 30 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
8th February ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th " ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd " ..	Merkara ..	8235
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th " ..	A Steamer* ..	..
15th " ..	Somali ..	6712

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 1st and 15th March will be allotted on the 15th February. Passengers desiring to travel by these steamers, are requested to obtain their priority certificates and forward them before that date to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th February..	Dilwara ..	5878

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1919		
3rd February ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
7th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
26th " ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.
8th " ..	A Steamer ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	28th Jan.	8th Feb.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	4th Feb.	15th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru	No. 2 S. Tanaka	3078	4th Feb.	14th Feb.
Shinryu Maru	G. Konaka	...	6th Feb.	16th Feb.
Talan Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	14th Feb.	24th Feb.
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	25th Feb.	7th Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHI CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Peking Maru.	S. Saito ..	30th Jan.	4th Feb	Japan.

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
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Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
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A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25.000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ ... $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Ylolio
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for th remaining six months. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs, 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 28,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 22,00,000

Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertibility, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth.
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FIVE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate respectively (1) at Sindhi Lane (2) Falkland Cross Road or Khetwady Back Road in a Cross Lane near Elphinstone Theatre and the remaining three properties at Gamdevi, Dammer Lane.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khundeao Laud and Mehta, attorneys for Bai Maneckbai, widow and sole Executrix of Dhunjibhai Kikabhai Gundevia alias Hotelwala Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the days and hours as under.

Property No. I on the premises at Sindni Lane on TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Property No. II on the premises at Falkland Cross Lane on SATURDAY the 22nd instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Properties Nos. III, IV and V on the premises at Gamdevi Dammer Lane in three seperate on MONDAY, the 24th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

PROPERTY NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Southern side of Sindhi Lane in the registration Sub-district of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of Bai Maneckbai widow of Dhunjibhai Kikabhai Gundevia assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6645 Street Nos. 1921 and 1923 containing by admeasurement 216 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 411, New No. 7685 Old Survey No. 515, and New Survey No. 5295 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Jugganath on the West by the property of Bapoo Sakaram on the North by the Public Road called the Sindhi Lane and on the South by the sweeper's passage.

PROPERTY NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground of which Nassu Saiboo was the Fazandar together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of Duncan Road Cross Lane or Falkland Cross Lane or otherwise Khetwady Back Road in the registration Sub-district of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of Bai Maneckbai widow of Dhunjibhai Kikabhai Gundevia assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 28 and now under D Ward No. 2120 and Street No. 11 bearing New Survey No. 5524 admeasuring 152 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the public passage called the Duncan Road Cross Lane, on the North by the property of Manecklal Kanjiram and on the South by the house of Pestonji Bomanji.

PROPERTY NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground of which Pandarinath Jagganath and Vinayek Jugganath are the Fazandars together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Gamdevi Middle Road or otherwise Dammer Lane in the registration Sub-district of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Maneckbai, widow of Dhunjibhai Kikabhai Gundevia and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 36 and now under D Ward No. 2752 and Street No. bearing New Survey No. 7979 and containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Govind Dwarkaji on the West by the passage on the North by the property of Tricumji Jugganath and on the South by the property of Bhaishanker Bhawanishanker.

PROPERTY NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground formerly belonging to Gopikabai wife of Juggonath Gropinath Dinanara and Manabhai and at present belonging to Pardarinath Jaggonath and Vinayak Jaggonath as Fazandars together with the messuage tennement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the East side of Gamdevi Temple or otherwise called Damnner Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dhunjibhai Kikabhai Gundevia and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 32 and now under D. Ward No. 2753 and Street No. 7 bearing New Survey No. 7979 and containing by admeasurment 101 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore thirdly described and on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Narayen and Madon Jetkin, on or towards the North by the Oart belonging to Jaggonath Narayen and on or towards the South by the passage.

PROPERTY NO. V.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of the passage of the oart belonging to the Fazandar situate at the Western side of Gamdevi Road in Girgaum now known as Dammer Lane containing by admeasurement 96 2/9 square yards and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 35 and now under D. Ward No. 2750 and Street No. 4 and bearing new Survey No. 7979 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Boundary wall of the said oart on or towards the West by the passage of the oart, on or towards the North by the sweepers passage and the Bungalow of Bhau Bhasker and on or towards the South by the house of Bhulwal Damji.

For full particulars and conditions of sale and any private offers for the sale of any of the said property or properties may be made in writing to Messrs. Khunderao, Laud and Mehta at their office at 29, Churchgate Street or to the undersigned before the date of sale

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th Feb., 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 147 BALES JAPANESE LONGCLOTH NO. 9999.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the shop of Messrs. Vallubhdas Lakhmidas in the Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market, the following goods:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mathuradas Morarji woollen cloth merchants:—

72 bales Japanese Longcloth No. 9999.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamnadas Harakhji, cloth merchants:—

75 bales Japanese Longcloth No. 9999.

A depesit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL AND CLUB OWNERS.

Auction Sale of English Dinner plates, Cheese Cups, Saucers, etc.

By order of the Foreign firm, concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 7th day of February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their auction rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street Fort.

One consignment containing English dinner plates, cheese plates, cups, saucers tumblers, enamelled mugs, knife boards etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Feb., 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY..

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND
"MAHARANIS"
WEAR OUR
"EMBROIDERED
SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

QUALITY JEWELLERY
AT
ZAVERI BECHARDASS JHAVERCHAND & CO.
QUALITY JEWELLERS
ZAVERI BAZAR BOMBAY No. 2.

Our choicest designs and highest finish in ready made articles of jewellery are an
EMBLEM OF QUALITY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following:—

By order of Messrs. Ahmed Latiff & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Gujerat Electric and Engineering Co. of Lohar Chawl:—

33 Dozen Fuse boxes (Distribution boards) complete from 2 to 8 ways.

On account of the concerned.

About 72 boxes each 1 dozen fountain pens: "Rapid", "Collector", "Victor", Daisy No. 80 and "Daisy" No. 81.

11 Cases each 11 leafs Chadder Leaf Cheese.

Miscellaneous—Tapestry lined drawing room suite:—1 sofa and 4 chairs, 1 writing table, 1 jewel show case, military tent, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wif predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O., Box No. 424, Bombay.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Cash payments are received only during Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. On Saturdays and Holidays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duratexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm masts, and etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & CO., 91-99, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughe Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action). Guaranteed to save 10% to 40% petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 871, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—By a Hindu young man, a BRIDE, educated, accomplished and beautiful between 16 and 20 years old. No caste considerations. Correspond with photo No. 167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 630

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—First class workman ENGRAVER. Apply to J. B. MEHTA, General Engraver, 47, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 653

WANTED—One good ACCOUNTANT and one CLERK. State qualifications and past experience. Applications should be addressed to the ASSISTANT CONTROLLER (Textile Stores), Mahaluxmi, Bombay. 631

WANTED—Marathi Hindi COMPOSITORS, CASTERS, BINDERS, FOLDERS and MACHINEMEN for a Printing Press. Apply sharp personally SRI VENKATESHWAR PRESS, 7th Khetwady, Bombay. 549

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES, to work as farm Assistant and demonstrator, those with practical experience and knowing Gujarati should apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Bhavnagar. 526

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE with Science, a Matric who can teach Drawing and a Gymnastic teacher for Dhandhuka High School. Apply sharp with testimonials stating pay and qualifications to MULJI PARBHUDAS LAVINGIA, Chairman School Board, Dhandhuka Municipality. 531

WANTED—A competent ENGINEER with experience of designing and construction of irrigation works (Tanks and channels). Candidates should mention the minimum pay they will accept. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 28th of February, 1919. S. K. GURTU, Member, Board of Revenue, for Irrigation, Gwalior. 641

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—USHERS and DOOR-KEEPERS. Apply personally ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. 662

WANTED—A B.A. or B. A. LL. B. for a Solicitor's office. Apply to Box No. 169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 648

WANTED.

WANTED—Secondhand JECQUARDS & CARDCUTTING MACHINE, with or without Powerloom, Dobby, etc. PATWARDHAN BROS., Kurla, (Bombay). 655

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, for four months on Mahim or Bandra foreshore, or Bandra Hill. Apply Box No. 171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 657

WANTED.—FORD CAR, or some other make, must be in all respects perfect and price reasonable. Apply Box No. 168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 635

FOR SALE.

BARGAIN.—FOR SALE.—STUDEBAKER CAR 15-20 H. P. in perfect order Rs. 3,750 nett no offers. Further particulars from Box No. 164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 623

FOR SALE—One Self Acting Rope Feed CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, 8 ft. by 3 ft., with a saw of 4 ft. diameter, quite new. Apply D. L. SASTRY & CO., Engineers, Madras. 659

FOR SALE—GILLET BLADES—Rs. 2-12-0 per dozen; GILLET RAZOR Complete —Rs. 16/- each. Also Provisions and Toilet Requisites. Can be had from Messrs. L. MOTIRAM & SON, Army Contractors and General Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Mosque. 131

FOR SALE—1 Priestley OIL ENGINE 80 H.-P., almost new, 4 ROTARY OIL MILLS in good condition, 1 ALOE FIBRE EXTRACTOR, 2 New POWER LOOMS (Shorrocks); 1 New COUNTRY RICE HULLER capacity about 40 bags daily. For particulars and prices, etc., please apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 409

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—FLATS in bungalows at Motlibai Street near Byculla Club next to Y.W.C.A., Byculla Branch. Apply to SIMON & MOTILAL, "Times" Building. 650

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to the Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

COTTON AND YARN WASTE FOR SALE

TENDERS are invited for the sale of ready stock of Cotton and Yarn Waste of all descriptions of the above Mills. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender. The Company does not bind itself to accept or reject any highest or lowest bidder

Tender forms can be had from our Mills on payment of 8 annas per copy and tenders will be received up to 10th February, 1919, at our Mill premises, Sopari Baug Road, Parel.

Bombay, 31st January, 1919. 602

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING, AND GAS-MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW TURPENTINE, TURPENE, GREASE, AND WASTE COTTON, AND WASTE JUTE SCORING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1919 for the supply of above Oils during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1919.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Stores Superintendent's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees One Thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle), or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order", no abbreviations being made. Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company will only be collected if it is payable in Bombay and at the special request of the depositors. Collections of interest are arranged for at the beginning of April and October each year.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
Chief Stores Superintendent.

Chief Stores Superintendent's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 27th January, 1919. 508

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

OWNERS GOING HOME.

Ch. e. m. CARYANDA:—Winner of Western India Stakes, Poona 1918, and Rs. 33,000 in Stakes.

Ch. e. g. TOLLENDAL:—Winner of races and Rs. 13,000 in Stakes.

Br. e. h. BILLY BAWN:—Winner of 4 races and Rs. 10,000 in Stakes.

B. e. m. STOP WATCH:—Only ran once in India. Very good form as 2 year old in England. A winner.

B. e. g. DUET:—Winner of 3 races and Rs. 7,000 in Stakes.

B. a. e. RARE FIND:—13.3:—Last Season's pony. A winner first time out and 3rd Melton Plate and 3rd Cecil Gray Plate.

B. a. e. BLUEY LEE.—13-3½:—Winner of 4 races and placed on numerous occasions.

B. a. e. DIAMOND KING—14-0:—Last Season's pony. A winner last time out.

B. a. e. KRUSHAN—14-0:—This season's pony. Winner last time out.

For full details of performances see Racing Calendar. The above horses to be sold with engagements at Bombay big Meeting at the Racecourse, Mahaluxmi at 8 a.m., on Saturday, 8th February, unless previously sold privately. For further particulars apply:—

J. H. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S.,
Bellasis Road,
Byculla. 652

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of Coorg and Madras Government sandalwood will be sold in auction on the dates and at the places mentioned below:—

Coorg Wood, about 197 tons, at Fraserpet, on the 25th February, 1919.
Madras Wood, about 125 tons, at Tiruppatthur, on the 3rd March, 1919.
Madras Wood, about 50 tons, at Vellore, on the 5th March, 1919.
Madras Wood, about 227 tons, at Satyamangalam, on the 8th March, 1919.

NOTE.—Fraserpet is 54 miles by road from Mysore. Tiruppatthur and Vellore are Stations on the South Indian Railway. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore Station on the South Indian Railway.

For terms of auction and details of Classes and Quantities apply as under:—

Fraserpet auction, to Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, Mercara.
Tiruppatthur auction, to District Forest Officer, West Vellore, Tiruppatthur.
Vellore auction, to District Forest Officer, South Vellore, Vellore.
Satyamangalam auction, to District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.

(Sd.) C. D. McCARTHY,
Conservator of Forests, W. C.

Office of the Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Coimbatore.
Dated 31st January, 1919. 665

GONDAL PORBANDAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores from 1st April 1919 to 30th September 1919, will be received by the Managar and Engineer-in-Chief, Gondal, up to 3 p.m., on 28th February, Friday.

2. Forms of tender and schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of rupee one per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender which should be superscribed, "Tender for consumable stores."

4. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
For Store Keeper.

Jetalsar Junction,
1st February, 1919. 612

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of each of the following items in accordance with the specifications which can be had from the Store Keeper, will be received by the undersigned on or before 13th February 1919, 4 p.m.:

1. Paper.
2. Cane baskets.
3. Chimneys.
4. Glass panes and tin sheets.
5. Cotton waste.
6. Pipes & pipe fittings.
7. Nycol liquid and powder.
8. Pesterine.
9. Cylinder & Engine oils.
10. Wooden building materials.
11. Iron and Steel and articles made thereof.
12. Black road metal.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 31st January, 1919. 645

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS HEALTH OFFICER for the Ahmedabad Municipality. The present salary of the post is Rs. 300—20—500 per mensem. The grade is shortly to be raised to Rs. 400—50—600, with a motor cycle allowance of Rs. 50. But this should not be taken as a promise. Candidates should possess a registrable medical qualification and a British diploma in Public Health. One having experience of work in a large Municipality will be preferred. Applications with testimonials if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th February, 1919.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 3rd February 1919. 646

WANTED

WANTED for the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, from 20th June next, an Assistant Professor of French and Latin on a salary of Rs. 150—25/2—225 p.m., with Provident Fund benefits. Applications with copies of certificates to be forwarded to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than 20th February, 1919.

S. C. SHAHANI,
Ag. Secretary,
D. J. Sind College Board.

Karachi, 28th January, 1919. 538

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LOST MISLAID or STOLEN SHARE CERTIFICATES, standing in the name of the undersigned, for five shares (old issues) in the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Nos. 036120/24. Persons dealing in aforesaid Shares are hereby warned that they shall do so at their own risk and cost.

FRAMROZE HORMASJI DADACHANJI.
3rd February, 1919. 547

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of one set of Green's Economiser, in accordance with the specification which can be had from the Store Keeper, will be received by the undersigned on or before 17th April, 1919, 4 p.m.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 30th January 1919. 644

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALY MAHOMED MULLA KHANBHOY, having died on the 12th day of January 1919, his share and interest in the firm of Ally Mahomed Goolamally and Co., which was dealing in Coal Tar Cement Dammer, etc., has ceased and the undersigned has since the 24th day of January, 1919, been carrying on the said business in his own name and on his own account at the same place. All debts due by or to the said firm of Ally Mahomed Goolamally and Co., will be paid or received by the undersigned.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1919.

GOOLAM ALI VALLIEE. 669

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALKRISHNA WITHOBA, of Bombay, Hindoo, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land of the Foras Tenure, situate at Worlee Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7228.33 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 229, New No. 12262 and New Survey No. 1/3082 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1580 and Street No. 580 and were formerly and are now in possession of the vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 666

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 92 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 12-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction near the temple of Hanuman at Tambakanta, by order of the Asar Virji Mills Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Mafatlal Jamnadas:—

42 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.

On account and at the risk of Seth Ambalal Bhagwandas:—

50 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½, Bhatia Ticket.

AUCTION SALE OF 350 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA, & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Harnandrai Bejnath and on account and at the risk of Jamnadas Harakhji.

Ex. S. S. "Hedjaz Maru."
100 bales Japanese sheetings No. 9 dragoon.
Ex. S. S. "Heishen Maru."
50 bales Japanese sheetings No. 9 dragoon.
150 bales Japanese sheetings No. C dragoon.
Ex. S. S. "Kosaka Maru."
50 bales Japanese sheetings No. C dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Harakhchand Makanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Vanmali Virji Jakutiwala.

Ex. S.S. "Hajaj Maru."
150 Bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES S. QUALITY SHIRTINGS OF THE RACHAEL MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling Press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Mathuradas Dwarkadas and on account and the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thucker Purshottam Govindji of chowk.

4 Bales S. quality Shirtings of the Rachael Mills No. 51 7 1/4 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Hansraj Amarchand of Mangaldas Market.

5 Bales Japanese Shirtings No. 4100.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Jethabhoy Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Jivabhoy Vadilal.

Ex. S. S. "Kofutka Maru."
15 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 5,000, 38 inches.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Feb., 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Weakest Spot in Your Civilisation

is the tendency of Modern Society to contract Marriages of Convenience.

The great Author Rex Beach, in his famous work

"THE AUCTION BLOCK"

exposes with ruthless candour the scandalous and shame-faced trading in girls—carried on in this so-called refined age under pretence of Wedlock.

And this startling extraordinary Film—this eloquent Message to Modern Society—

"THE AUCTION BLOCK"

—is screened for the enlightenment and benefit of millions of unmarried girls, bachelor boys and their ever-contriving parents. It will be a pity if you don't run up one of these evenings during this week to the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

YET ANOTHER "BOLT FROM THE BLUE"!

Next Saturday THE WEST-END CINEMA are commencing the greatest Film of the hour:

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"
(10000 feet—Two Weeks.)

It is the Screen-reproduction of the celebrated American Ambassador in Berlin Mr. Gerard's internationally famous Book, dealing with the actual conditions that prevailed in Germany at the outbreak of the Great War.

It is the grandest Film ever imported into India.

SO KEEP YOURSELF IN TRIM !!

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

To-Night

THE ONE AND ONLY

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

In her latest fun-making Pathe' Photoplay

"A Daughter of the West"

in 5 acts

See the little star in a cowboy rig and how she captures a notorious outlaw.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.

PIPE THE WHISKERS
Comic by Luke.

TIME
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
FOR YOUR FAVOURITE SCREEN HERO
EDDIE POLO
in the Grand New
UNIVERSAL SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
Commencing next week
at the
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

CINENA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
THIS WEEK
WHO IS NUBMER ONE ?
also
Universal Screen Magazine
and
A two-reel Comedy
with
FAMOUS FATTY.

NEXT WEEK!

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
FIFTH INSTALMENT
Episodes 10th and 11th of the
STUPENDOUS MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE ?
featuring the beautiful
KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
IDEAL PICTURES
A 6-reel All-British Photo-play:
"The Divine Gift."

A splendid story proving the universal lesson that while mankind throughout the ages has been inspired by the same passions, the development of the higher qualities has kept pace with the march of civilization and that there is opportunity for the display of the loftiest in the circumstances of the present day.

Describing Humanity, Piety, Love, Honesty, Intellect and Self-Sacrifice in different episodes.

Featuring—among a total cast of over four hundred are the well-known stars—
HENRIETTA WATSON, JOYCE DEARSLEY, GEORGE TULLY, EARNEST HENDRIE and others.
Also WORLD'S LATEST NEWS
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
NOTE:—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TREACHER & Co.
Chemists and Druggists
Wines, Stores, Provisions, and General Merchants
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
ESTD. 1830.
Treacher's Cholera Tincture, a Safe, Speedy and Efficacious Cure for Cholera in all its Stages.
Annas fourteen per bottle.

LOOK OUT.] [LOOK OUT.
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO THE NOVEL READING PUBLIC.
G. W. M. Reynold's BOLD TYPE EDITIONS

25 p. c. Reduction will be allowed on the prices quoted till the end of February 15, 1919. Order at once—

	Rs. a.
Mary Price 8 vols.	5 0
Bronze Statue 4 vols.	2 0
Soldier's Wife 2 vols.	1 4
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Mary Stuart 2 vols.	1 4
Seamstress in 2 vols.	1 0
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Faust—A Romance, 2 vols.	1 8
Robert Macaire in 2 vols.	1 0
Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3 0
Rosa Lambert, 4 vols.	3 0
Canonbury House in 3 vols.	2 4
Young Fisherman, complete	0 10
Mysteries of Old London in 3 vols.	2 4
Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue, 2 vols.	1 8

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(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1 4
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(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1 8
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2 4
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols.	1 0
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	3 0
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2 8
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one Volume, complete	0 10
(14)	Kenneth in 4 vols.	3 0
(15)	Master Timothy's Book Case in 3 vols	1 12

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MADRAS.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	1,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" Sales of East Indian	..
" Imports	1,000
Mid. Americans spot	17.77
Egyptian F.G.F sakels	27.30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Mar.	21 58
May	20.57
July	19.80
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar	21.18
May	19.26

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th;

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	17.36+61
Feb.	15.60+43
Mar.	14.38+48
April	13.16+49

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	17.19
Feb.	15.54
Mar.	14.02
April	12.63

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th;

M.G. Bengal Good	16.02
" " Fully Good	15.42
" " Fine	15.79
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.82
" " Fully Good	17.32
" " Fine	17.57
" Broach Good	17.17
" " Fully Good	17.42
" " Fine	17.67

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Mar.	21.07
" " May	20.77
" " July	20.12
Spot Cotton at New York	25.50
" " Orleans	27.50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	22.50
" May	21.07
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	14½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½
	Bales
Week's Exports to Japan	61,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,661,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,410,000

New York, Jan. 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" to Continent	14,000
Futures at New York Mar.	22.20
" " May	21.20
" " July	20 81
Spot Cotton at New York	26 20
" " Orleans	27 50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	22.85
" May	21.85
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	14½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Jan. 31st.

Futures at New York Mar.	22.90+26
" May	21.73+35
Spot Cotton at New York	26.95

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 24th;

Rentes 3%	63 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" FineTrade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 3 %	61½
On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

London, Jan. 25th;

Rentes 3%	63 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 3 %	61½
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 24th;

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£95

London, Jan. 25th;

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 24th;

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.

Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual bold in Bags	510
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	520
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	480
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	530
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) in Bags	500
Toria Rapeseed in Bags	516

Government prices are fixed for shipments made after the 31st January.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£90
Copper Brazier	£132
Yellow Metal	4
Hard Spelter	39½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal Sellers	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	25

Tone.—Firm but no business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar. Value	2/0½

Tone:—Firmer.

London, Jan. 25th;

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.

Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. f. Afloat	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold in Bags	510
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship in Bags	520
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship in Bags	480
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	530
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) in Bags	500
Toria Rapeseed in Bags	516

Government prices are fixed for shipments made after the 31st January.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£90
Copper Braziers	£132
Yellow metal	4
Hard Spelter	39½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal Sellers	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar. Paid	2/0½

Tone:—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 3.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 595 for Fully Good Broach April-May, declined to Rs. 593 and advanced to Rs. 596, but at this point sellers came out and the rate dropped to Rs. 586/87. On buying by local speculators the rate advanced to Rs. 595, and then fluctuated between Rs. 591 and Rs. 594. At 4 p.m. the price was Rs. 592½, but the bazaar closed easier at Rs. 587½. The market at Colaba opened at Rs. 585 and improved to Rs. 592 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry is very moderate. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	April-May	596
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	..	March	457
Fine M. G. Oomras	..	"	532

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

QUOTATIONS, 31ST Jan. 1919.

			Rs:
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	April-May	587
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	..	March	454
Fine M. G. Oomras	..	"	527
Southern	..	April-May	580

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	467	457	442	427	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	460	450	435	420	"
M.G. Khandesh	..	515	500	485	"
M.G. Oomras No 3	535	525	510	..	"
M.G. Oomras No 4	..	515	500	485	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 1st Feb. 1919.

Cotton	11,192 bales.
Wheat	5,332 Cwts.
Linseed	2,446 "
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	1,309 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,573 "
Castorseed	259 "
Rice	41,864 "
Myrabollams	522 "
Cottonseed	1,448 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,051 "
Jowar	16 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	243 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 29-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 201-8-0.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 144-12.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 219-8-0.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 338.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 83.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady to firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,065, Swan 585, Simplex 687-8, Shahpurji 121-4, Pearls 535, Madhowji 2,095, Luxmi Cotton 1,770, Kohinoor 1,225, Currimbhoy 330, Kastoorchand 1,050, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finlay 475, Fazulbhoy 717-8, David 602-8, Crescent 218¾, Colaba 1,525, Century 410, Nagpur 2,325, By. Cotton 605, By. Dyeing 1,425, By. Uniteds 887-8, Bundi 27, Katni Ord 255, Katni Defd. 1,345, Tata New Defd. 415 p, Tata Old Defd. 1,137½, Tata Ord 235, Shivrajpur 38½, By. Burma 830, Alcocks 870, By. Tramway 490, By. Steam 337-8, Tata Hydro. 1,197-8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,065. Swan 590, Simplex 685, Shahpurji 121¾, Pearls 537½, Madhowji 2,095, Luxmi Cotton 1,710, Kohinoor 1,225, Currimbhoy 337½, Kastoorchand 1,060, Ind. Bleaching 167½, Finlay 485, Fazulbhoy 715, David 602-8, Crescent 220, Colaba 1,530, Century 412½, Nagpur 2,325, By. Cotton 605, By. Dyeing 1,435, Bundi 26½, Katni Ord. 257½, Katni Defd. 1,350, Tata New Defd. 420, Tata Old Defd. 1,135, Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 38-8, Alcocks 877½, By. Burma 835, By. Tramway 490, By. Steam 340, Tata Hydro. 1,197-8.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 1st February, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs:	Rs:
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	96,80,870	
" Deposits at Branches	75,14,915	
		1,67,95,955
Other Deposits		17,12,25,963
Post Bills		5,958
Sundries		13,31,877
	Rs:	20,98,61,743

ASSETS. Rs:

Government Securities	3,08,17,187
Other authorised Securities	18,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,50,45,741
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,62,60,854
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,14,94,122
Dead Stock	13,37,737
Stamps	15,036
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	5,94,859
Sundries	14,20,950
Cash	5,09,03,276
Rs.	20,98,61,743

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 31st January 1919:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lacs.	
" Paid up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	6,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	4,44,68,000
Sundries	3,81,000
Total Rs.	4,78 87,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	99,51,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,68,41,000
Bills Discounted	28,53,000
Sundries	5,61,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	1,82,51,000
Total Rs.	4,78,87 000

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 3rd.

		Total up-to-date.	
War Bonds	Rs. ..	Rs.	..
Cash Certificates	" 1,526-12	"	8,23,363-4
Total ..	1,526-12		8,23,363-4

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular, dated London, 19th December, 1918, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £819,815 as compared with last week's return.

The Transvaal gold output for November, 1918, was £2,797,983 as compared with £3,070,426 for November, 1917, and £2,887,455 for October, 1918

The British Bank of South America states that the position of the Argentine currency was as follows:—

Gold in Conversion Office Buenos Aires—$261,598,114.66, 31st Aug., 1918; $261,595,586.29 31st Aug., 1917.

Gold in Legations abroad—$117,434,424.29, 31st Aug., 1918: $55,254,373.62, 31st Aug., 1917.

Making a total of—$379,032,538.35, 31st Aug., 1918; $316,849,959.91, 31st Aug., 1917.

Against a paper issue of—$1,154,455,819.20, 31st Aug., 1918; $1,013,131,777.35, 31st Aug. 1917.

CURRENCY.

A New Zealand Finance Bill provides for the issue of five-shilling notes.

We understand that there is a great scarcity of copper coinage in Melbourne, where people are giving postage stamps as change.

SILVER.

The market is quiet, as it usually is at this period of the year.

On the 13th instant the Treasury fixed 48 7/16d. as the official maximum price. The Shanghai exchange still continues to fluctuate slightly.

A shipment of 3,000,000 dollars of silver bullion, the largest consignment ever sent from America, has recently been despatched to the Secretary of State, Calcutta, India.

From the Indian Currency figures given below it will be seen that the silver holding on the 15th instant has decreased by 56 lakhs as compared with the previous return. This is the first time that a decrease has been reported since 7th July last. From that date the total silver holding had mounted steadily in 20 successive returns from 1,481 to 3,599 lakhs.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—14,076, Nov. 30; 14,255, Dec. 7; 14,473, Dec. 15.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion (within and without India)—3,419, Nov. 30; 3,599, Dec. 7; 3,543, Dec. 15.

Gold coin and bullion in India—2,045, Nov. 30; 2,044, Dec. 7; 1,968, Dec. 15.

Gold coin and bullion out of India—12, Nov. 30; 12, Dec. 7; 12, Dec. 15.

On the 7th December last the total amount of fiduciary reserves was authorised to be raised from 8,600 lakhs to 10,000 lakhs (of which 1,000 lakhs will be in rupee securities). The amount of these securities in the last return is 8,950 lakhs, of which 7,950 is in sterling securities.

The stock in Shanghai on the 7th instant consisted of about 21,900,000 ounces in sycee and 11,300,000 dollars, as compared about 20,600,000 ounces in sycee and 11,300,000 dollars on the 30th ultimo.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

Dec. 13-48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 14—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 16—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 17—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 18—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 19—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average—48.4375d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate—5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std.—77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular, dated London, 24th December, 1918, state:—

GOLD.

The Earl of Bessborough, Chairman of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation—a company which has had a notable career,—announced at the annual meeting that in spite of many difficulties the output had been maintained at just over pre-war standard. During the past four years £1,863,460 of gold had been produced. He added that "the Corporation was the pioneer of the mining industry in Ashanti, its first expedition having arrived at Obuasi, then an impenetrable jungle, on 'Christmas Eve, 1897.' Obuasi was at that time a village consisting of a few huts, and there were only about thirty inhabitants. To-day the town of Obuasi was a model for West Africa, with a population of about 15,000, governed by a committee appointed jointly by the Government and the Corporation."

The West African gold output for November, 1918, was £108,796 as compared with £126,915 for November, 1917, and £61,461 for October, 1918, when the outbreak of influenza caused a reduction in the output of nearly one half.

SILVER.

There has been no change since we last addressed you in the price of silver or the tendency of the market. The Shanghai exchange is quite steady.

The Indian Government has cabled as follows with regard to the weather conditions in India:—"Favourable in Madras. Light to good rain has fallen in parts of Bombay. Light rains in parts of Punjab, South Madras, South-East, Central Provinces and in the United Provinces."

Superlative adjectives are not infrequently used in unwarranted fashion. This can hardly be the case in describing the magnitude of the operations by which the Indian Mints have been seeking to cope with an exceptional demand for metallic currency.

The combined value of the two Indian Mints' output in August last was Rs. 55,279,290 made up as follows:—

Whole rupees (silver) 51,500,024.
Half rupees (silver), 993,666.
Quarter rupees (silver), 1,132,488.
Two-anna (nickel), 957,112.
One-anna (nickel), 619,000.
Single pice (bronze), 47,900.
Pie pieces (bronze), 29,100.

As the average speed of coining is estimated at 2,600 coins a minute in Calcutta, and at 1,600 in Bombay, the velocity of the output per second equals 70 coins, worth an average value of 46 rupees. If the pieces coined during two months alone at this rate were placed edge to edge, the line would stretch across a space equal to the extreme length of India—from the Hindu Kush to Cape Comorin.

The stock in Shanghai on the 14th December consisted of about 21,470,000 ounces in sycee and 11,700,000 dollars, as compared with about 21,900,000 ounces in sycee and 11,300,000 dollars on the 7th instant.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

Dec. 20—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 21—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 23—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 24—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average—48.4375d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bar Gold per oz. std.—77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed on the 19th instant.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular, dated London, 2nd January, 1919, state:—

GOLD.

Since our last letter, two Bank of England Returns have been published; in both cases an addition to the gold reserve against the note issue was recorded. The successive increases were £574,560 and £806,960.

The Gold Commission has reported against paying a bonus to producers, and are of the opinion that sufficient gold will be produced for the currency requirements of the British Empire.

The Rhodesian gold output for November, 1918, was £145,458 as compared with £275,829 for November, 1917, and £136,780 in October 1918. During November last 10,499 ounces of silver were produced. As in other parts of the world, output has suffered reduction on account of the prevalence of influenza.

SILVER.

The market has remained quiet and featureless. The Shanghai exchange is still quoted 5s. 2d. per tael.

A reduction in the size of 50 sen, 20 sen and 10 sen silver coins has been announced by a Japanese ordinance, the reason being, not only that the silver coins in use at present are rather inconvenient to carry, but because of the practice of melting them into bullion on account of the appreciation in the market price of silver. The new silver coins will be smaller in size by about 1/100 of an inch than the preceding coins, and will contain a smaller quantity of silver. The Government intends to mint Y. 20,000,000 in the three denominations during the current fiscal year and gradually to withdraw the old coins from circulation.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—14,255, Dec. 7; 14,473, Dec. 15; 14,577, Dec. 22.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion (within and without India)—3,599, Dec. 7; 3,543, Dec. 15; 3,347, Dec. 22.

Gold coin and bullion in India—2,044, Dec. 7; 1,968, Dec. 15; 1,968, Dec. 22.

Gold coin and bullion out of India—12, Dec. 7; 12, Dec. 15; 12, Dec. 22.

The stock in Shanghai on the 21st ultimo consisted of about 21,040,000 ounces in sycee and 11,800,000 dollars, as compared with about 21,470,000 ounces in sycee and 11,700,000 dollars on the 14th ultimo.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

Dec. 27—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 28—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 30—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Dec. 31—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Jan. 2—48 7/16d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average—48.4375 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate—5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std.—77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed on the 24th ultimo.

In the hope that the New Year may bring a just and lasting Peace, we take the opportunity to wish you all possible prosperity.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of
Bengal
Bombay
Madras
out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
day of.....1919.

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For Cakes, Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery . . . .

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For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague USE

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Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets. Grs. and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8 RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc. price As. 4.

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The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong Acts quickly. Sure relief.

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(A) 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

HEALTH AND HIGH PRICES.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION

LIVELY DISCUSSION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy presiding, when a lengthy discussion took place on a proposition regarding the high prices of food-stuffs in the city and the question of immigration.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta moved:

"That the Corporation are of opinion that for the health and quiet of the City it is necessary—that immediately steps be taken to bring down the high prices of food-stuffs in the City; that Government be requested to move the authorities to remove the inter-provincial and inter-state restrictions on the export of food-grains and to reduce freight on rice shipments from Burma to a maximum of Rs. 20 per ton and similarly from other places; that restrictions be at once imposed on immigration into the City. Also that the President be requested to inform Government accordingly."

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta said this matter was engaging the serious attention of Government, and he had brought forward this proposition not with any idea of opening the eyes of Government to the matter but with a view to strengthen their hands and say to them that the question for which they were fighting before the Government of India had the real support of the public institutions of this city. It was necessary to give a few details of the phenomenal rise which had occurred in the prices of food-stuffs, a record which had beaten all previous ones in this city or the Presidency. It was necessary to point out the very wide discrepancy that still existed between the prices of commodities in the food-growing centres, and those in this city. It was necessary to point this out because they were going to request the Government of Bombay to ask the Government of India to remove the various restrictions in force upon the movement of food-grains from one part of the country to another. Owing to the war activities in which this city, as the base of embarkation of and supplies for the troops, took such a prominent part the population had increased by two or three lakhs. Also, owing to the operations of the military authorities, the city had been rendered almost barren of the food-stocks which it used to keep in the past to meet the demand of its population. Every kind of food-stuffs necessary for the army had been commandeered by the military, and they still held a very large amount of them in stock. It was not possible to give an estimate of the quantity which the military held in stock. It was common talk—though it was not supported or verified by facts or figures because it could not be—that a very large stock had been held by the military authorities for their purposes. The Corporation did not say for a moment that the stocks held by the military authorities were excessive, but certainly enquiries should be made and the military authorities moved to see that just enough stocks were held for their purposes and any excess that might be found should be released for the urgent needs of the city. In this connection it was only the Government of India that could be moved and the Corporation's only channel of communication with that Government in the matter was the Government of Bombay. He had not put the Military stocks in his proposition, but they might be included in their representation to Government. It was for the sake of humanity that they should have these stocks released when military necessities had diminished. The city had rendered willing service to the military authorities and the Empire at large, and these services should be repaid by releasing these stocks. There was another matter in which they could legitimately ask Government to take action.

RICE FREIGHT.

This was the high freight on rice shipments from Burma. At one time the freight used to be as high as 55 rupees per ton. On the urgent representations of the commercial community it was reduced on more than one occasion, and to-day it stood at Rs. 30 per ton. But everybody now thought that it was now high time that the Government of India should approach the Admiralty and the Government of England that the cost of freight, from which Government at present were making large profits should be still further reduced at a time when a large number of people were starving for want and the high prices of food-grains. The reductions that had been made in the cost of freight were nothing compared to the pre-war rate which was between rupees seven and nine per ton, and which was, on account of the action of the war, put up to Rs. 55 per ton. The action of the Admiralty of controlling all shipping during the war was a right one, and the Corporation said that that control should be continued. They made up the cost of freight of troopships by charging freight to other ships. But whatever the demand might then have been, they now said that no profit should now be made on the shipments of food-grains on which the life of the people depended, and that the freight on these shipments should be put on a level with that paid by the Admiralty to the shipping companies. The latter varied between Rs. 11 and Rs. 15 per ton. He would therefore ask he would therefore ask permission of the Corporation to modify his proposition to the effect that the minimum figures of freight should not exceed those which the Military authorities paid to the shipping companies.

NEED OF A CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

Continuing, the Hon. Mr. Mehta said the third point which he wished to refer to was that on account of the scarcity now simultaneously existing in almost every part of the country, the people of different provinces were anxious to restrict the exportation of foodstuffs. Only a few days ago, the Government of India had issued a communiqué saying that these restrictions had been removed except in the case of wheat, rice and gram. This removal had not yet come into effect, but he had no doubt that when it did come into effect, it would have a considerable effect upon the prices of various foodstuffs. But the difficulty about the main articles of food still remained. They were bound to admit that consideration must be primarily given to those parts of the country which grew the foodstuffs, on account of the scarcity that existed also there. But then again there was this question to be considered. He did not know if it was a fact, but the dealers in foodstuffs said that the quantities of foodstuffs held in those provinces were of such magnitude that part of them could very well be allowed to come to the consuming centres. The facilities which the Government of India possessed at present of estimating the quantities of food-stuffs in those provinces were so small and untried that they should take immediate and better steps, and see whether those quantities were or were not necessary for the purposes of the people of those provinces, and if found in excess of their requirements the surplus should be shifted to the presidency that had suffered the most, which was this presidency. Some central authority should be established in the matter to consider the requirements of all provinces. They should approach the Government with a request that the inter-provincial restrictions on the expert of food-grains should, to a large extent, be relaxed, and this should also be made applicable to Native States. He had authority for saying that in Indore there were large quantities of wheat which were absolutely rotting and that they were held in a spirit of retaliation because the people of Indore did not get other foodstuffs from other provinces. If it was a fact that quantities of wheat were held in Indore in excess of the requirements of the people there, the Government of India should try to have the surplus released for other parts of India.

DESPERATE REMEDIES.

Continuing, the Hon. Mr. Mehta said the other important question affecting the city of Bombay was the large influx of people. He thought it would be wiser to take preventive rather than remedial measures in the matter. The health conditions of the city had become steadily worse and they were not yet out of the wood. They might in future have to face more epidemic diseases. A large number of troops would be returning to India, and also a larger and larger number of people would be coming into Bombay from the districts in the mofussil, where famine conditions were getting harder and harder. It was not an easy problem that they had to tackle, but desperate diseases required desperate remedies. They should point out to Government that unless necessary action was taken in the matter the Corporation could not be held responsible for the health of the city. Government should be requested to issue immediate instructions that no railway or steamer tickets should be issued to passengers for Bombay, unless they showed that they had made arrangements to get employment here or possessed reasonable means of subsistence. He thought Government could do this under the Epidemic Diseases Act. They had reached in the city a limit of population beyond which they could not be held responsible if the health conditions in the city grew still worse. Government should at once devise means and measures by which people from the famine districts could be checked at the centres of famine, and prevented from starting for Bombay unless they showed they had got employment here or had means of subsistence.

The Hon. Mr. J. D. Jenkins enquired how Government could prevent persons in good health from entering the city.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he thought Government could do that under the Epidemic Diseases Act, which covered preventive measures necessary in the event of epidemics, and if Government did not possess such powers they could take them. They in Bombay had had two epidemics, the worst that they ever had, and were they not justified, in view of the grave conditions prevailing in Bombay, in asking that immediate steps should be taken to prevent people from entering the city, who came from the famine-stricken districts merely on the hope of getting an employment here, which after all they might not get at all? The indirect means employed to check this immigration into Bombay of people from the famine-stricken districts had failed, and would continue to fail until the indirect means were reinforced by the positive ways which he had suggested. The indirect method was to open relief works in a larger number of famine centres so that those people might not come to Bombay. In this connection, it was however surprising to find that though the famine was acute all over the presidency and relief works had been started, these relief works were not attended by the people to the extent of the magnitude of the scarcity and that people still continued to move from those centres. Bombay thus stood in a great danger, and immediate steps were necessary so as to prevent more epidemics breaking out. He admitted the problem of checking this immigration into Bombay was not an easy one, but it was not impossible of achievement, and he thought that by cooperation of the railway authorities, means could be devised by which the inflow of this class of persons could be prevented.

Mr. H. D. Nanavati seconded the proposition.

UNREST DUE TO HIGH PRICES.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji said a strong case had been made out by Mr. Mehta, and it was high time that the Government should consider the various points that had been raised in the proposition. He thought the high prices of foodstuffs prevailing in the city had contributed to some extent to the unrest they noticed among the poorer classes of people. He hoped the Government would at once accede to the request made by the Corporation.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Mehta. The Government had recently reduced the freight and removed restrictions on the inland transport of foodstuffs, but he found at the same time that while the Government charged the shippers Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per ton for freight, they paid about Rs. 11 per ton as freight to the shipping companies. As regards immigration of people into the city from famine districts, he (the speaker) said they ought at any rate to prevent those who were weak and sick, from coming in. Even as regards able-bodied people, the city could hardly hold more people.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said it was not only the commandeering of wagons that was responsible for high prices, but merchants also were at fault. A shop had been opened at Khetwady for the supply of cheap grain to Parsis, and recently when a grain merchant was approached for the purchase of "dal", he asked Rs. 120 per candy. As the price was too high, an appeal was made to the Controller, at whose instance the price was reduced to Rs. 80.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram thought prices of grain required to be better controlled by the Controller than at present.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit said the people were suffering because their stocks of foodstuffs had depleted on account of the fact that they had supplied foodstuffs not only to the armies of the Allies, but also to the civil populations of the Allied countries. In view of what they had done it was due to them that every effort should be made to reduce their present hardships. He had been told—he did not know how far it was correct—that when the Controller distributed quantities of foodstuffs among certain merchants he tied them down to a certain price, but what the latter did was that they transferred or sold their stocks to their relatives and friends, who being under no control raised prices to fabulous amounts and squeezed the people as much as they liked. He hoped the Government would do everything in their power to relieve the situation, otherwise it would be too late and the matter might take a serious turn.

FAILURE OF CONTROL SYSTEM.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said a reduction in freight would certainly be helpful to a certain extent, but after all even if it was reduced to the lowest possible limit, the prices of foodstuffs would not come down to that point at which people could easily afford to buy them. It seemed to him that the system of control had completely failed to do what it was intended to do when it was first initiated, and the result was that the prices charged to the people of Bombay were not *bona fide* prices. It was absolutely a fraud. That was the common talk in Bombay, which was supported by the fact that prices of all kinds of foodstuffs in places one hundred miles outside Bombay were less than those prevailing here, by fifty per cent. It was not a question of wagons. It was the question of how far the Controller had been able to supply foodstuffs to the people of Bombay at a price a little bit higher than the cost price. The Government should concentrate their attention on evolving a machinery whereby food could be supplied to the people at a little more than cost price, and not at a profiteering price. Again, he heard on all hands that the stuff, which was sold at these rates, was all rotten. If that was so, the present state of the city of Bombay could be explained to a certain extent.

WANTED—A BOARD OF CONTROL.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar thought that no real control existed except in the case of two or three articles of food. He suggested that a Board of Control should be appointed. The Controlling Officer had not been given sufficiently wide powers, for at present he could control the price of only a few articles. Government should give wider and more effective powers to the Controller or a Board of Control. The prices charged for foodstuffs in Bombay were quite exorbitant in many cases. He suggested that the proposition should not be confined to the question of rice alone, but that a request should also be made for a removal of the restrictions on gram and wheat. He did not think they could prevent people from the famine-stricken districts coming into Bombay. Remedial measures should therefore be taken and relief works started in many more parts of the presidency.

RUMOURS ABOUT THE CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said that with a view to prevent profiteering on the part of retail sellers, the number of grain-shops in different centres should be reduced to a limited number, so that they could be easily controlled. Such an arrangement would cause some inconvenience, but would secure uniformity in prices. He also thought a substantial reduction in freight might help the situation to a great extent. Unless the Government took strong measures to reduce the prices, the situation would become more acute and might end in food riots and strikes. There was an impression in the public mind that the Controller and his deputies ought to be more efficient than they were. Of course, the Controller as head of the department must be doing his very best, but he had to depend upon a subordinate staff, and the rumour was that strict honesty was not observed by those who were in charge of the subordinate department. He thought the Government should see that no mean advantage was taken of their position by the subordinate staff. He made these remarks with very great diffidence. The rumour might or might not be true, but if there was the slightest particle of truth in the rumour, the Government should see that the delinquents were brought to book.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said that anybody, who cared to go to places where foodstuffs were sold in Bombay, would find foodstuffs, mixed with mud and pebbles, being sold. In many cases half the quantity of what was supposed to be foodstuffs was nothing else but earth. They paid exorbitant prices for foodstuffs, and yet they could not get proper material. What they got was not only rotten stuff, but stuff mixed with earth and pebbles. The Government gave tickets to merchants to buy foodstuffs, but some of the merchants in their turn, gave them to third parties with the result that the poor people were mulcted in high prices. He appealed to Government to come forward and prevent profiteering which was going on in the worst possible form in Bombay. Prices of foodstuffs had in some cases gone up by over 200 or 250 per cent. He instanced the case of Khandwa wheat of best quality which, he said, they could formerly get for 52 rupees per candy but which they at present could not get for Rs. 200, Rs. 225 or Rs. 235 per candy, and even then what they got was mostly rotten stuff. The price of salt, which was under the sole control of Government, had also gone up to an enormous extent. He did not see what good effect there had been of having a Controller. If he could not control the prices of the necessities of life, it would be a better thing not to have one at all. It had been stated by two or three gentlemen that the results would be disastrous if the prices of foodstuffs were not reduced. He earnestly appealed to Government to come to the help of the people and take immediate steps in the matter. Some such measure as the Rent Act was absolutely necessary. The price of milk had also gone up abnormally. Milk which they could formerly get at annas two or two-and-a-half per seer could not now be obtained for less than four or six annas with the result that the poor people found it next to impossible to get milk for their children. The rate of infant mortality was alarming, and it was due in a great measure to the high price of milk and the quality of it. He again appealed to Government to enact some measure on the line of the Rent Act, otherwise he was afraid the whole Presidency would suffer terribly.

GOVERNMENT GRAIN DEPOT WANTED

Dr S. S. Batliwala said Mr. Petit's suggestion about allowing only six or eight shops in every district would cause hardship. His own suggestion was that the Government should take upon itself to open a grain depot under a civilian manager, and from this depot grain should be given to shop-keepers at a particular rate. In that way only the prices would come down. The present arrangement of the Controller patronising eight or ten merchants was not satisfactory. It was stated that these merchants got the grain at a prescribed rate and gave it to others, who sold it at a high price.

MR. MEHTA'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, replying on the debate, said his remarks dealt with only the wholesale prices of foodstuffs, which had risen fifty per cent. in some cases and in others five hundred per cent. It was thought that the best course was to do away with the middle-men, and that the Government or the Municipality or a band of non-official gentlemen should open shops in various parts of the city and sell grain at cost price. He was glad to inform them that last week a start shops to sell grain at cheap price, and sisting of some of their big merchants to start shops to sell grain at cheap price, and they were of such reputation that they could be believed when they said they would sell grain cheap. They had opened shops for this purpose, and he was of opinion that the Municipality should also do the same thing. The Municipality had already opened some such shops, but it was necessary that the number should be greatly multiplied. That would tend to keep down the prices of foodstuffs sold in other shops in the vicinity. At some of the Municipal shops grain was sold on credit. The Commissioner had taken great trouble in the matter, and all credit was due to him. They hoped the prices of foodstuffs would now go down, but if nothing succeeded in bringing about this happy result then they were going to bring forward a proposition asking Government to undertake legislation making it a criminal offence for anybody to sell foodstuffs at a price beyond that fixed by the Controller of Government.

The modified proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

TOTAL 541.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA 300.

541 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Sunday of which 300 were from cholera. The cholera mortality was distributed as follows:—

Sections.	Attacks.	Deaths
Upper Colaba	0	0
Middle and Lower Colaba	2	6
Fort, Southern	0	0
Fort, Northern	5	7
Esplanade	2	2
Mandvi	4	3
Chukla	3	1
Umarkhadi	10	7
Dongri	7	6
Market	5	5
Dhobi Talao	10	8
Fanaswadi	7	8
Bhuleshwar	5	4
Khara Talao	2	3
Kumbharwada	6	2
Khetwadi	3	2
Girgaum	3	4
Chowpati	0	0
Walkeshwar	2	1
Mahaluxmi	12	13
Mazagon	22	20
Tarwadi	28	24
Second Nagpada	6	6
Kamatipura	8	8
Tardeo	5	5
Byculla	41	39
First Nagpada	1	0
Parel	27	28
Sewri	7	7
Sion	17	15
Mahim	4	7
Worli	52	54
Harbour and Dock, Railways and Homeless	4	5

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DAILY AERIAL SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The "Englishman" announces that the Government of India is now considering installation of a daily aeroplane mail and passenger service from Clacutta to Rangoon. It is proposed that a daily service of one aeroplane each way will be run to Rangoon, via Akyab. Twelve machines are to be employed on the run and twelve pilots and twenty mechanics are to be engaged. The Calcutta landing ground will, in all probability, be old Tollygunge steeplechase course.

The entire distance of 650 miles will be covered in seven or eight hours, the fare to be fixed at Rs. 110. Each machine will carry five passengers and one thousand pounds of postal matters.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

Previously acknowledge Rs. 3,77,333-8-9; Messrs. Volkart Bros. Bombay and Karachi, Rs. 7,500; Messrs. Pragjee Surjee and Co. Rs. 2,500; Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., Rs. 5,000; The Central Bank of India Ltd., Rs. 2,500; Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji Framji, Rs. 2,000; Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker Rs. 2,000; Mr. D. P. Gurwala, Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Lyon, Lord and Co., Ltd., R. 1,500; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. Rs. 1,000; Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, Kt., Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash and Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Rs. 1,000; A Parsee Sympathiser, Rs. 1,000; Mr. J. A. Wadia, Rs. 1,000; the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, Charity, Rs. 1,000; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart. and Lady Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Cox and Co., Rs. 1,000; Mr. K. Cassumbhoy, Rs. 501; the Bombay Club, Rs. 500; Messrs. the Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd., Rs. 500; Mr. Sakerlal Ambalal Calcutta, Rs. 500; Mr. Rustam S. Powalla, Rs. 500; Mr. Kavasha S. Powalla, Rs. 500; Messrs. Merwanji and Sons, Rs. 500; Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, Rs. 500; Mr. Bomanji Dhanjibhoy, Rs. 500; the Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, Rs. 500; Mr. Pestonji Cowasji Setlna, Rs. 500; A Bridge Winner, Rs. 325; The Lodge Rising Star of Western India, Rs. 300; Mr. R. F. Marker, Rs. 300; the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, Bombay, being balance of a fund raised to give a presentation from Members of the Fund to H. E. Lady Willingdon on the occasion of her departure, Rs. 292-5-8; Mr. W. P. Pechey, Rs. 250; Trustees of the Sorabji Maneckji Sheth Charity Trust Fund in the beloved names of the late Messrs. Sorabji Maneckji Seth and Muncherji Framji Sethna, Rs. 225; Mr. Gulamhussein Moloobhai, Rs. 200; Mr. Matubhai Karsanbhai, Rs. 200; Messrs. the Central General Engineering Stores, Rs. 151; through Mr. G. R. Khairaj 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 127; Messrs. D. B. Khan, and Co., Rs. 125; Messrs. Krishnoji Chinco and Sons, Rs. 101; Mr. Ambalal M. Modi, Rs. 100; Messrs. Shanti Brothers, Rs. 100; Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 100; Parsee Family in fond of loving memory of their beloved mother, Rs. 100; Mr. Narbheram D. Mehta, Rs. 100; Captain M. T. Khandwala, Rs. 50; H. C. S. Rs. 50; Mr. Haridas Jivraj, Karachi, Rs. 50; Mrs. Maneckbai A. Dubash, Rs. 50; A. Symathiser, Rs. 50; Mr. Gurudattsingh Gulabsingh through Ukarda Ravii, Rs. 41; Mr. Gordhandas Thakersey, Rs. 40; S. G. M. Rs. 25; Mr. Framji Hormusji Albless, Rs. 25; two Parsee brothers Poona, Rs. 25; Mr. Kashinath Deoji Dhuru, Dadar, Rs. 25; M. K. Rs. 25; a Parsee Lady, Rs. 25; Mr. K. R. Sule, Rs. 25; Mr. Phirojshaw H. Kurwa, Rs. 20; Mr. H. M. Mehta, Rs. 20; a Sympathiser, Rs. 20; a Young Parsee, Rs. 20; Mr. Hurukchand L. Shah, Rs. 15; Mr. H. M. Patil, Rs. 15; Rambhao Ganiba through Mr. A. H. S. Ashton Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 10; a Parsee R. F. Rs. 10; "S" Rs. 10; Mr. S. Sunder, Rs. 10; Mr. E. R. Dadachanji, Rs. 5; Umedwar Rundee Khuda, Rs. 5; Mr. Manek Deoji Patil, Rs. 5; Mr. Shivaram Laxman Zatve, Malwan, Rs. 4-8; Mr. Balaji Anant Thakur, Rs. 2; and total Rs. 4,24,608-6-5.

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION.

The Pathare Prabhu Amateur Swimming Association celebrated its first aniversary gathering on Sunday last in the hall of the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Building, under the chairmanship of Mr. L. B. Nayak. Mr. Purshanand U. Talpade, the Secretary of the Association, read the report of the work done last year, which discribed how the institution came to be started for the purpose of enabling some desultory swimmers on the Back Bay to work in a harmonious and scientific manner. Credit was given to Mr. Moreshwar Ramrao Vijayakar, for giving a scientific training to the members of the Association. Dr. V. V. Dhurandhar introduced the president as one of the oldest amateur but competent swimmers of Bombay. The president then made a few remarks in praise of swiming Mr. Niyogi, of St. Xavier's College, narrated his experiences in swimming at the Back Bay and advocated swimming in "running water." Mr. R. B. Kirtikar eulogised the work of the young men and wished the Association prosperity. A vote of thanks and light refreshments brought the function to a close.

BACKWARD CLASSES AND MR. PATEL'S BILL.

A crowded meeting of the Backward Community, was held under the auspices of the People's Union at Lower Parel on Saturday last, under the chairmanship of Rao Sahib Manaji Rajuji to support the bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Patel in the Supreme Legislative Council to legalise marriages among persons of different castes of Hindus. Speeches in support of the Bill were made by Messrs. R. G. Shinde, Rane, Shahasrabudhe, Shirodekar, Bole, Vadekar, Kavali, Raut, Sirkar and Yande. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair.

A FATAL GHARRY ACCIDENT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, touching the death of Mahadeo Succaram, a Hindu boy, aged six years, residing at Old Modikhana. The evidence was that about 6 p.m., a hack victoria was going along Fort Street towards the Dock, when the deceased, who was playing on the road, suddenly ran across and ran into the gharry, and was knocked down and run over. He was removed to the hospital, where his liver was found to have been ruptured and he died in the night. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

CHILD'S DEATH FROM BURNS.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Fulibai, aged six years, residing with her father Kalianji Ghela, a tailor, at Stone Bunder, Fort. It appears that at 1-45 p.m. the deceased was found running on the Mint Road, with her clothes on fire. Mr. Jamandas Morarji, a share-broker, and others, on noticing this, ran to her help and tore off her clothes. She sustained extensive burns about the abdomen, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died subsequently. No one could say how her clothes had caught fire. A verdict of death from burns, probably accidental, was recorded.

DEATH OF AN HONORARY MAGISTRATE

At the Dadar Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Mr. B. N. Motiwala, (chairman) and Mr. S. K. Bole, the chairman, before commencing the day's work, yesterday, made a reference to the death of Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas Modi, J.P., and Hony. Magistrate, which took place yesterday morning. Mr. Motiwala said that it was with great pain that they had heard about the death of their colleague Mr. Tulsidas, who used to do his work conscientiously and was of an affable nature. He did the Hony. Presidency Magistrate's work for nearly four years.

It is stated that talukdars of Oudh are offering a cup with Rs. 10,000 for the Lucknow races.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY,

Urgent meeting of Council of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Presidency Association Rooms, 6 p.m.

Mr. R. Ewbank's lecture to women on "The cooperative movement in cities," Women's Branch Depot, Mayo Road, 5-30 p.m.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. Peking Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Mails for Seychelles, Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo close at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute dance at 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerite, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Theatre. Cinema at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

ALI JAH JOOMABHOY SHERIFF—Died Sunday night at his residence at Sutar Road, Byculla Club Road, Jiarat Ceremony Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock, at Patkhi Mohulla.

SHETH TULSIDAS KESHAVDAS, J. P.—Died on Monday, 3rd February at 5 a.m., at his residence "Lailla Hall", Mount Mary Hill, Bandra. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

BAND AT ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. (I. D. P.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing, at 5 p.m.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The s.s. Chyebassa which left Bombay on the 29th December 1918 arrived in London on Tuesday the 28th ultimo.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Sheth Parbhoodas, V. Patel has given the Bhatia Volunteer Corps 37 balse of cloth worth Rs. 35,000 towards the above fund.

INCOMING MAIL.

The R. M. S. Khiva which left London on the 16th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 16th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Saturday the 1st instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The rates for week-end telegrams from India or Burma to members of the Bushire Expeditionary Force serving in the Persian Gulf are one anna a word for Charbar and two annas for Jask, Henjam, and Muscat.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A monthly meeting of the Association will be held to-day at 6 p.m. at the Bombay Improvement Trust Office, when Mr. F. A. C. Rebello will read a paper on "The Necessity for a Housing Board." The meeting is open to the public.

LECTURE AT BOWEN MEMORIAL HALL.

Under the auspices of the Student Branch Debating and Literary Society, Prof. H. H. Hamely, will deliver a public lecture on "The Machinery of the Universe," in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, to-day at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Supplementary Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office to-day.

Mails for Seychelles, Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day, instead of to-morrow as previously notified.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

SHRIMAND BALKRISHNA CHHATRA PARISHAD.

The second annual meetings of the Parishad, will be held to-day and to-morrow under the auspices of his Holiness Shrimad Goswami Shree Gokulnathjee Maharaj and Shri Krisnajiwanjee Maharaj, in the hall of Bada Mandir at Bhuleshwar. Pandit Ganesh Dutlji of Gwalior and others will deliver lectures on religious subjects. All Vaishnavas are cordially invited.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Mahadeo Bhow, a Hindu, aged 28, was returning to his place of residence in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, on Sunday night, when near his house he was stabbed in the abdomen by a Pathan. He died within a short time. It has been alleged that the deceased had a quarrel with some Hindus, and that the Pathan, who was not known to the deceased, had been hired by the Hindus to assault him. The Pathan and a Hindu have been arrested and the police are making enquiries into the matter.

NEW NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR MILL-HANDS.

The opening ceremony of a Mill Hands Night School under the auspices of the Kamagar Hitwardhak Sabha took place on Saturday last at Lower Parel near the Sun Mill in the new premises of the Kamagar Hitwardhak Sabha and also of the School erected by Rao Sahib Manaji Rajuji. Mr. Damoder Savalarm Yande presided. Mr. Bole, Secretary of the Sabha, explained the object of the gathering and informed that the Sabha intended to introduce the work of social service among the mill-hands and open a free reading room and Co-operative Society for them. The gathering came to a close after some speeches from mill-hands and the distribution of "pan-supari."

TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL.

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICER.

A general Court Martial assembly yesterday at the Garrison School Room, Colaba, for the trial of Lieut. A. W. McCarthy, 1st G. B. Somerset Light Infantry, Assistant Postal Censor, Bombay attached to the 1st G. B. South Staffordshire Regiment.

The personnel of the Court Martial consisted of Lieut.-Col. T. M. Kirkwood of the Indian Army (President); and Lieut.-Col. G. A. Strahan and Lieut.-Col. R. E. Cheyne both of the Indian Army; Major L. A. F. Weigall, (1st G. B. South Staffords); Capt. A. C. S. Hall, (Royal Garrison Artillery), Capt. H. C. Mc Clenaghan (2/43rd Erinpura Regiment), Captain A. Earle, (1st B. South Lancs.), Capt. J. Mc. C. T. Gray, (1st G. B. South Staffords), Capt. R. N. O. Moynan (R. A. M. C.), Capt. K. Comyn (R. A. M. C.), and Lt. J. Christopher (8th Cheshire Regiment) were the members, Capt. H. B. Dykes, R. A. M. C., and Lt. H. Burleigh, Royal Artillery, were the Waiting Members. The Judge Advocate was 2nd Lieutenant A. H. Pocock, 2nd G. B. Essex Regiment. Capt. C. T. Angier, Rifle Brigade, prosecuted and Capt. A. H. Trapman, 3rd London Royal Fusiliers, defended the accused. After ascertaining that the accused did not object to any of the members of the Court Martial, the Court was duly sworn in, and the Judge Advocate recited the charges against the accused. There are three main charges under Section 16 of the Army Act and three alternative charges under Section 40.

THE CHARGES.

The charges run thus:

1. "Behaving in a scandalous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in that, he, at Mhow, on or about 28th May, 1918, gave Messrs. M. G. Deen and Co., bankers of Mhow, in exchange for an advance, a cheque for Rs. 900 post-dated to 1st August, 1918, on Messrs. Cox and Co., Rawalpindi and wilfully and, with intent to defraud, took no steps between the said dates to ensure that the cheque would be met on presentation in consequence of which, the cheque was dishonoured when presented on the 8th August, 1918, (Section 16 of the Army Act)."

2. "(Alternative to the first charge Section 40 of Army Act). Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that he at Mhow, on or about 28th May, 1918, gave to Messrs. M. G. Deen and Co., in exchange for an advance, a cheque for Rs. 900 post-dated 1st August on Messrs. Cox and Co., Rawalpindi, and neglected to take steps between the said dates to ensure that the cheque would be met on the presentation, in consequence of which, the cheque was dishonoured when presented on the 8th August, 1918."

3. "(Section 16 Army Act). Behaving in a scandalous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in that he at Mhow, on or about 11th June, 1918, gave to Messrs. Kishavlal Limari, shopkeepers Mhow, in payment for goods supplied, a cheque for Rs. 180 post-dated to 1st August, 1918, on Messrs. Cox and Co., Rawalpindi and wilfully and, with intent to defraud, took no steps between the said dates to ensure that the cheque would be met on presentation, in consequence of which, the cheque was dishonoured when presented on 9th August, and 30th September, 1918."

4. "(Alternative to the third charge, Section 40 Army Act). Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he at Mhow on or about the 11th June, 1918, gave to Messrs. Kishavlal Limari, shopkeepers of Mhow in payment for goods supplied a cheque for Rs. 180, post-dated to 1st August, 1918, on Messrs, Cox and Co., Rawalpindi and neglected to take steps between the said dates to ensure that the cheque would be met on presentation, in consequence of which, the cheque was dishonoured on the 9th August, 1918, and 30th September, 1918."

5. "(Section 16, Army Act) Behaving in a scandalous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in that he, at Rawalpindi, on or about 1st August, 1918, gave to Messrs. A. S. Bistambhardas and Co., bankers, Rawalpindi, in repayment of his share on joint loan, a cheque for Rs. 400 on Messrs. Cox and Co., Rawalpindi, well-knowing that he had not sufficient funds and having no reasonable grounds that the aforesaid cheque would be honoured."

6. "(Alternative to the fifth charge.) Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he, at Rawalpindi, on or about the 1st October, 1918, gave Messrs. Bistambhardas and Co., bankers, Rawalpindi, in repayment of his share on joint loan, a cheque for Rs. 40 on Messrs. Cox and Co., Rawalpindi and before doing so neglected to ascertain that he had sufficient funds to meet the said cheque and that they would permit him to overdraw his account to that extent."

The charges were formally explained to the accused, who pleaded "Not Guilty" to each one of the charges separately.

The Court then discussed questions relating to witnesses and procedure. For defence, Captain Trapman applied for the summoning of Jaynaram, Brass dealer, Bazar, Mhow, and Lt. Joyson, who, he said, was chief witness in regard to certain financial transactions bearing on the present prosecution. Captain Trapman relied on rule 78 and footnotes and Rule 79 (Military Manual), in support of his application. The prosecutor had no objection to the application. At this stage the Court was cleared for considering the issues.

The Court arrived at the opinion that the two witnesses asked for should be called. No order was made as to expenses.

MONEY TRANSACTIONS.

Captain Angier then opened the case for the prosecution. He reiterated that the accused was arrained on six charges as mentioned above. He alleged that the accused had given cheques in some cases for goods received and in some cases for cash considerations. After referring to accused's transactions at Mhow, Captain Angier said he would try to prove that the accused knew beyond any doubt, at the time of drawing the cheques that he would not be able to meet them. It did not appear that the accused was expecting money from England, on the other hand he had to recruit money home to his wife. The Prosecutor's contention was that the accused took the money from Messrs. Deen and Co. for this purpose and gave them a cheque for Rs. 900. As regards this cheque, the accused contended he had stopped it, the reason assigned being that he thought he had not got full value for it. Captain Angier contended that the accused had not stopped the cheque but it was dishonoured. This was in respect to charges 1 and 2. With respect to charges 3 and 4 relating to the cheque for Rs. 180, the prosecutor said it was given as consideration for goods declined. The accused knew and if he did not know it was up to him to tell the man in whose favour he had drawn it, to wait until he had provided for its payment or to go to the Bank and ask for a overdraft. He did nothing of the sort. The cheque was presented and dishonoured. One way or the other, the prosecutor maintained that accused had given the cheque knowing that he was not able to meet it. In regard to the 5th and 6th charges, he said that the accused had given a post-dated cheque for cash consideration. He believed that there was a joint borrower with the accused, but he was not before the Court. Here again the accused took no steps to get the cheque honoured. On the other hand the accused wrote to Messrs. Cox and Co. a letter on the 9th September, 1918, asking them not to cash any cheques after 15th September. The prosecutor said that it was clear to his mind that the accused did these things knowing full well his inability to fulfil his obligations. It was a deliberate attempt on his part not to meet the cheques and by doing so, he had acted in a disgraceful manner under section 16 of the Army Act. If the Court was not satisfied that that section applied to the case, he would rely on section 40 and if the Court was satisfied as to the charges, the accused should be punished.

FIRST WITNESS.

The first witness to be called was Ishar Dass, Head Ledger-keeper, Cox and Co., Rawalpindi Branch. Witness recognized accused. His transactions passed through witness' hands. Witness recognized the cheque drawn by accused in favour of Messrs. M. G. Deen and Co. The signature on it was accused's. He knew accused's signature. The cheque was presented by their Bombay office on 8th August, 1918. But they returned it with the answer "not provided for." The cheque was returned because there was no money. On the 8th they returned one cheque and another on the following day. It would not be correct to say that the accused stopped payment of this cheque. As a matter of fact, he never wrote about this cheque. If the cheque had been presented on 1st August payment could not have been made and the same was true any day between the 1st and 8th August. Witness remembered receiving a letter from accused on or about September 9th. Witness identified the letter which he said was in accused's handwriting. Witness read the letter. Subsequent to the writing of the letter, a cheque dated 1st October, 1918, was presented on the same day. It was drawn in favour of A. S. Bishambar Dass and Co for Rs 400. It was returned on the same day with the remarks "not provided for." Witness identified the cheque. He also identified another cheque drawn by accused in favour of Kishen Lall Piwari. It was also returned unpaid on 9th August with answer "not provided for." In reply to Court witness stated, "By not provided for, I mean that there are not sufficient funds on account to meet such cheques." Answering further questions, witness stated that accused had overdrawn on 9th August, 1918, Rs. 497-15-10. The accused had at no time between the 1st and 9th August sufficient funds, and the Bank was not in a position to meet his cheques. A certified true copy of the Bank Ledger was put in.

Witness said the accused had thus drawn three cheques for which he had not provided. Between 1st August and October 2nd, there was no credit balance and accused's account was still overdrawn. Only on 20th July it showed a credit balance. During all this time accused had access to his pass-book. The pass-book was sent to him from time to time. This finished the examination-in-chief of witness and the Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

On the Court reassembling after lunch, Capt. Angier made an application for permission to examine witness Ishar Dass in regard to cheque for Rs. 180. The defence did not object. Asked if the cheque was presented again six or seven weeks afterwards, witness said it was presented again on 30th September and was returned as "not provided for." Replying to a question from Court witness said that a returned cheque would go to the holder, who might retain them in their own possession.

Cross-examined by Captain Trapman, witness said he did not recollect any interview he had with accused about the middle of June, 1918. The only interview he could remember was one on 4th July, 1918, and that was in connection with a cheque drawn by accused in favour of Abdulla Khan.

Captain Trapman put in two letters—one from Messrs. Cox and Co. to accused dated 8th August, and another from accused to Cox and Co. dated 9th August.

Further cross-examined, witness said that they kept a list of returned cheques on which the dates and the reasons for returning cheques were entered. Witness could say from it why and when any particular cheque was returned. The list was prepared from day to day. The list and the slips accompanying the cheques were always initialled by the manager. If the Bank was instructed to stop payment, the remark on the slip would be "Payment stopped by drawer." This amounted to the same thing as "not provided for." The party in this case had overdrawn and in spite of his instruction to stop payments of cheques after 15th September, the Bank returned the cheque for Rs. 400 on 1st October with the remark "not provided for." If accused's account had shown a credit, they should have said "payment stopped by drawer." He was quite sure regarding it. The manager gave instructions as to whether they returned the cheques or not. The accused addressed his letter sometimes to the manager personally and sometimes to Messrs. Cox and Co. All the letters written by accused, were before Court.

He could identify accused, because when he went to the Bank to open an account, witness attended to him and took his specimen signature. Accused's banking account was still open and it showed a overdraft. Roughly the amount of overdraft was Rs. 165. After accused wrote to the Bank on 9th September, they sent him his pass-book on 21st September. The practice in banking circles was, to witness' knowledge, to return unpaid cheques after notice to parties concerned. They did not always inform customers. There was no re-examination.

Replying to questions by Court, witness said that question of overdraft, etc., was settled by the manager and he had no knowledge of such matters. They did not hold any securities of the accused. The overdraft was allowed against pay. Accused was not allowed to draw beyond the limit of Rs. 550 which was fixed by the manager. There was nothing on their file to show that the accused ever asked for that limit being raised.

Witness was not aware of their having written to accused in respect of his overdrawings. They had received only one letter from accused regarding the cheque for Rs. 900 after it had been returned.

The second witness to be examined was Rama Rao of Cox and Co., Bombay Branch. He was more or less a formal witness and spoke to cheque for Rs. 900. There was no cross-examination. Kishenlall Tiwari of Mhow was the next witness called. Examined by Captain Angier, he said he knew accused. He had sold him silks, etc., about eight months ago. Accused gave him a cheque for Rs. 180 in payment, witness sent it to a local bank. But it was afterwards returned and he got no money. When he got no money, he wrote to Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bombay Brigade, on 31st November, 1918. After some discussion regarding the relevancy of the evidence as to the letter, it was allowed to be put in. The examination of the witness was not finished when the Court rose for the day. The Court will meet this morning at 10-15.

THE LATE JUMABHAI SHERIFF.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN KHOJA CITIZEN.

Khoja Jumabhai Sheriff expired on Sunday night at his residence at Club Road. The deceased was a leading merchant in hides and had his own extensive tanneries at Dharavi, Mahim. The deceased was a prominent member of Khoja Shia Imami Ismaili Council and for his services to the Jamat was conferred the title of Alijah by H. H. the Aga Khan. The deceased was very popular with all and by his death a great wana has been created. The deceased was a J.P. and an Honorary Magistrate. A few days ago, the deceased was attacked by cholera and succumbed thereto on Sunday night. In his honour business among the Khojas was closed yesterday. The deceased has left a widow, two sons and two daughters and a large number of friends to mourn his death.

MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL BILL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

At an open air meeting held at the Victoria Public Hall last evening, Dewan Bahadur Govindoss Chadurbuja Doss presiding, resolutions thanking the Government of India and the Madras Government for having withdrawn from the City Municipal Bill provisions relating to Unearned Increment Duty and urging upon Government the danger and inexpediency in not fixing statutory maximum for House, Property, Taxes and suggesting it may be fixing at 20 per cent. of annual valuations were passed.

TRAVANCORE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 3.

In pursuance of the scheme of Dr. S. G. Barker, Director of Industries, Travancore, the Government of his Highness the Maharajah has sanctioned the holding of the first Industrial Exhibition in the State during the ensuing fifteenth session of the Popular assembly, which opens on Monday the 17th instant. The Exhibition will last three days.

Mrs. Deton, who is conducting a campaign against the Government toleration of prostitution, will address two public meetings in Rangoon, one for women only on Monday, the 10th, and one for men only on Tuesday, the 11th. Major-General Young will preside at the latter.

INDIAN REFORMS.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO ORGANISATION OF INDIA OFFICE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows:—

I. To advise what changes should be made in (a) the existing system of Home administration of Indian affairs and (b) the existing relations between the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council and Government of India, both generally and with reference to the relaxation of the Secretary of State's powers of superintendence, direction and control.

II. To examine in particular (a) the constitutional powers of the Council of India, its relations to the Secretary of State as affecting his responsibility to Parliament and otherwise and the financial and administrative control exercised by the Council, (b) the composition of the Council, the qualifications, method of appointment, and the term of office of its members and the number of Indian members, (c) the working of the Council in relation to office procedure, (d) the general departmental procedure of the India Office, (e) the organisation of the India Office establishment and question of modifying the system of its recruitment so as to provide for (1) the interchange of appointments with Indian services and (2) the throwing open of a proportion of the appointments to Indians.

III. To advise and to make recommendations whether any of the charges on account of the India Office and, if so, what charges should be placed along with the Secretary of State's salary upon the estimates.

IV. To advise how effect should be given by legislation or otherwise to the Committee's recommendations. To enquire into and report upon any other matters cognate or relevant to the above office which it may consider expedient to take into consideration.

The Committee will have regard generally to the proposals made in the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms for the reform of the Government of India and Provincial Governments and in particular to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 290 to 295 of the Report.

PROTEST MEETING OF PARSIS.

"JUDDIN" MARRIAGES DEPRECATED

The question was again taken up at a meeting held at the Allbless Baug, Bombay, on Sunday, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy. Thousands of Parsis had assembled, long before the appointed time, in the special pandal erected in the compound of the Baug.

The first resolution that was passed deprecated marriages of Parsi females with "juddins" ("aliens") and requested each and every Parsi to put a stop to such "disastrous" unions.

The second resolution (which was on lines similar to that framed by the Anjuman Trustees last year, and to which a rider was proposed to be added by Mr. Katrak and his co-workers) was then put to the vote. It ran as under:—

"This meeting of the whole Parsi Zoroastrian community declares that the Parsi girl or woman who contracts marriages with "juddins" (aliens) in any way whatever, goes out of the communal fold according to the constitution of the Parsis and also according to ancestral custom, whether or no such girl or woman claims to be professing Zoroastrian faith after having contracted marriage with an alien. The progeny of such an union are considered to be juddins also, and therefore she and her progeny have no right whatever to avail themselves, or enjoy the rights, of Parsi charitable funds and institutions such as fire-temples, towers of silence, etc., and also have no claim whatsoever to enjoy any other rights as members of the Parsi community."

The resolution was passed.

The third resolution, which, in effect, gave the wording of the rider, ran as under:

"This meeting of the Parsi-Zoroastrian Anjuman is emphatically of opinion that a Parsi woman, who contracts a marriage with alien males, in any form whatever, ought not to be re-admitted into the community under any circumstances after such a union."

This resolution being put to the vote was also carried.

Several other resolutions were then passed, one of which requested the President and the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds to communicate the resolutions passed at this meeting to the Parsi Anjumans outside of Bombay requesting the latter to take steps to put into effect these resolutions.

A TRAGIC SIGHT IN COURT.

ACCUSED DIES IN DOCK.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

A tragic incident occurred on Saturday last in the Hughli Sessions Court in connection with a criminal breach of trust case. In this case Rash Behari and Shana Pada, two employees of Hughli Treasury, were charged with breach of trust in respect of about five thousand rupees. The Jury by a majority found the accused guilty and the judge sentenced each to four years' rigorous imprisonment. As soon as the sentence was announced both the accused fainted in the dock and one of them, Shana Pada, died.

Thea "Pioneer" understands that steps are being taken to carry out meteorological investigations for the purpose of the proposed aerial mail service to India and of the services which will be established in India itself.

It is understood that on the departure of Lieut.-Col. Obbard on leave, the Hon. Mr. W. F. Price, hitherto Chief Secretary, Burma Government, will succeed him as the Commissioner of Pegu.

FIRE AT MUSJID BUNDER.

DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT A LAKH.

A fire broke out on Monday morning in a house situated at the corner of Musjid Bunder Road and Dubra Lane, resulting in damage to the extent of about a lakh of rupees. It appears that about six o'clock, one Karmali Rahimtulla woke up, when he saw smoke issuing from a room in an adjoining house. Finding the staircase of the house in which he lived enveloped in smoke, he raised an alarm and took all the members of his family out. The other tenants were also able to go out in time and save themselves. The fire brigade was communicated with and the engines arrived on the scene. When the engines arrived, the flames had extended to the second house which is a three-storied building. The fire brigade succeeded in keeping the fire confined to two houses and extinguishing the flames before the houses could be completely destroyed. The fire was put out about 9 a.m.

The fire seemed to have started from a room occupied by one Pasu Kheraj, who used it merely as a sitting room during day time, and he had closed it as usual on Sunday evening. How the fire started from the room is not known. The ground floors of both the houses were rented by Manji Hirji and Co. and used by them as a godown for storing oil tins and oil cakes. The fire resulted in partial destruction of the two buildings, which belonged to Karmali Rahimtulla. The buildings were insured with the British Dominion. Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. F. C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner, were present on the scene of the fire and directed the divisional police which was on the scene under Inspector Holmes and Sub-Inspector Rane.

A CHOLERA SPECIFIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am obliged to you for publishing my letters of the 24th and 28th ultimo, and I trust you will be so kind as to allot a little space to this in one of the next issues, of your valued paper.

I have already distributed about 100 dozens of bottles and have heard from different persons that the results are excellent. I believe that the majority of bottles are taken away by people to use as preventive or to keep with them to safeguard against the attack and only the remainder have reached the patients.

I can only spend the money for getting the medicine prepared and distributing it to the applicants, patients or otherwise through my staff at seven places mentioned below, in the city of Bombay but cannot find out the patients and administer the medicine to them. This could only be done if kind-hearted gentlemen would volunteer to assist me as was done during the Influenza epidemic.

Several people who apply for prescription seem to be under the impression that it is a medicine which could be dispensed by any chemist in the city; but it is not the case. It is prepared entirely from indigenous drugs and at a distillery the like of which there are very few in Bombay. However I have surmounted the difficulties in the way of its manufacture and am now having a fairly large quantity produced every day.

I shall be too thankful to any person who would share this labour with me (even at my cost) and shall be glad to give him the prescription. I cordially invite those (including medical professors and health officer) who wish to have this prescription to see me at any time between 4 and 6 p.m. (S. T.) at my office on any weak day and assure me of their ability of getting the medicine manufactured and their will for free distribution of the same.—Yours, etc.,

HAJEE YOOSOF H. E. SOBANI.

The places mentioned above are:—

1. My Office at 375 Hornby Road. 2nd Floor above Phiroz Dastoor, Occulist.
2. My residence at Central Road, Colaba Reclamation.
3. My rent Collector's Office at Nana's Wadi, Pallow Road, Girgaum.
4. My rent Collector's Office at Sobani Chawl, Trimbak Parshottam Street, Grant Road, near North Brook Garden.
5. My rent Collector's Office at Badak Chawl, Chinchpoogly opposite Mosque, Parel Road.
6. My Time-keeper's Office at Elphinstone Mill, Elphinstone Road, Upper Parel.
7. Home for Poor Sooni Mussalman students. Jackeria Musjid Street, Mandvi.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The week opened with position practically unchanged. A small inquiry existed for jute mills shares, prices of which ruled quite steady but enquiry did not lead to much business. There was very little doing in coal shares, these once favourite stocks being practically neglected. Miscellaneous section has reported a fair volume of business with favourite stocks fully maintaining their position. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 26-8, Equitable 50, Enfield 12, Patmohona 13-12, Ranegunge 57-8, Sarakdih 13-4, Singaran "A" 10-8, South Govindpur 11, Sowardih 23-8.

Jute:—Alliance 536, Barnagore 143, Budge Budge 515, Caledonian 533, Dalhousie 413, Fort Gloster 642, Gorepore 795, Hooghly 112, Kamarhatty 632, Kanknarrah 590, Kelvin 724 and small lots 728, Lawrence 501, Lansdowne 321 s. l., New Central 604, Reliance 35-6, Waverely 13-12.

Tea:—Gohpur 13-4, Nambeernadi 17-4, Sirissia 11-4.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 37, Assam Saw Mills 23, Bank of Bengal 1,625, Bengal Brass 22-4, Bowreah Cotton (ord) 320, Bowreah Cotton "B" (pref.) 93, Buxa Bye Products 11, Calcutta Trams 96-8 s.l., Chemical Industries 26-8, Cleveden Coke 16-12, Empire 6 per cent. (deb) 100, Furkating Saw Mills 13-4, Indian Tanneries 19-12, Kumardhbi Engineering 56, Nagpur Clay 24-8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74 to 74-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-6 to 74-10.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The second match in the semi-finals of the Poona Open Hockey Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, was played a second time between the Friends Union Hockey Club (Kirkee) and the 0 Engineering College and resulted in a tie, both sides scoring two goals each.

SUIT AGAINST "CAPITAL."

RS. 7,500 DECREED FOR PLAINTIFF.

JUDGE'S CRITICISMS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

At the High Court, to-day Mr. Justice Rankin delivered a lengthy judgment in the libel suit brought by Mr. C. J. Hallifax against Capital Ltd., claiming one lakh of rupees as damages. His lordship said Mr. Hallifax was a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He had served thirty years in the Indian Civil Service and in the course of his career had held high offices and posts of exceptional responsibility and was Commissioner of Lahore when the paragraph complained of was published. Defendants were proprietors and editor of "Capital." The question before his Lordship was whether the paragraph complained of contained an imputation of immorality against the plaintiff.

As a matter of law his Lordship found that words complained of were capable of defamatory meaning. The article was based on a rumour but no evidence was produced to prove the existence of the rumour and its existence was disproved. The correspondent rushed into print with plaintiff's name on nothing but a rumour and the editor thought fit to print it, the result being to couple the plaintiff's name but only hypothetically, with a proposal which never existed in connection with the Patrol Bill. The story was a pure fiction from the beginning to the end. Where plaintiff's name was coupled in this way the reader was being hustled into prejudice against plaintiff, whether the rumour was true or false. People who whispered in public newspapers must take care of what they do. His Lordship thought the writer wanted to be clever at somebody else's expense and by the time he had finished he had not a very clear idea himself as to how far his suggestion went. His Lordship held upon ordinary signification of words that they were libellous in their natural meaning. Considering that plaintiff's reputation had not suffered at all, his Lordship gave judgment for rupees seven thousand five hundred with costs.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

SEVEN ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, disposed of the case in which Inspector C. R. Jefferies of the C. I. D. charged (1) Gnayadam Daniel, (2) Rangaswamy Narayenswamy, (3) Arthaswamy Yerumal, (4) Vardaraj Mariappa, (5) Kooperswamy Mariappa, (6) Murgesh Moonswamy, (7) Nadesen Panyan, (8) Lazarus Chinayia and (9) Pirumal Chitre, employed as watchmen at the Ordnance Transport Depot No. 4 Shed Alexandra Dock, with the offence of committing thefts of Government property consisting of razors, khaki twills, blankets, etc., valued at Rs. 1,117-9-0, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

The evidence showed that bales of various kinds of military stores were brought to No. 4 Shed of the Alexandra Dock on their way to different fronts. Captain Wilson, occasionally noticed loose clothing lying between the bales and warned the accused, who served under him, to be more careful in their duties. Complaints of shortage also came to him from the fronts. It appeared that in November last Mr. John Osborne of Messrs. Evans Fraser and Company, received certain information and communicated the same to the C. I. D. Under instructions from the latter Mr. Osborne purchased three safety razors from Peter Karpa Mudliar, a cook, for Rs. 25, their market value being Rs. 47. Mudliar also had some other goods like warm army blankets, khaki twills to Mr. Osborne, who took them on approval and after showing them to the C. I. D. returned them to Mudliar. Two policemen of the C. I. D. were then instructed to keep a watch on Mudliar, who was a cook to a gentleman living in the same building in which Mr. Osborne lived at the Colaba Causeway. They saw the accused visiting Mudliar in two's and three's and found that they were staying in the Colaba Ordnance Lines and were employed at No. 4 Shed of the Alexandra Docks. They also observed that when these men went out of the dock they looked stouter than when they entered it. Again those of the men who did night duty, left the shed after their officer had gone away, went home with certain articles by tram, and returned again to duty. The accused were seen in groups of three to seven at a time and going in and out of the docks at night. On December 23rd last, Inspector Jefferies and Smith arrested all the accused except the seventh, who was then away at Madras and who was subsequently arrested. On the accused being searched various articles belonging to the Government were recovered from them. The accused admitted possession of the articles, but some of them said that they had purchased the articles from relatives who had been at the front, while others said they had purchased them.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mudliar was then charged with receiving stolen property, namely, some razors and other articles of the value of Rs. 120, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The following memorandum has been issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs:—The issue of periodical notices from this office to all Departments of the Government of India regarding the arrival in England of the homeward English mail will be discontinued as his Majesty's Postmaster General, London, has ceased furnishing official intimation on the subject.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 4th February, 1919.

TRUSTEESHIP OR SELF-DETERMINATION?

A Calcutta contemporary has been so baffled about the ways of the Peace Conference that it is descanting on the motives of President Wilson and wondering whether he is after all sincere in his aims. Though doubtful of its own conjectures, the suggestion is made that there may be some ulterior object of aggrandisement or vote-catching behind the insistence of President Wilson that the occupied territories must be assigned according to new principles of administration. This attitude of incredulity and intolerance is, however, natural to those who hoped that at the time of settlement the old practice of annexation would directly prevail. The real principle that now asserts itself is so simple that people with old habits of outlook do not like to take it seriously, hoping that, in the conflict of rival interests and in the fear of the loss of new possessions, all will agree about the futility of theories and resolve on the task of dividing the acquisitions of war. In the Peace Conference there has been a happy reversal of the usual procedure, inasmuch as the guarantees of a permanent peace first came up for settlement. The punishment of the enemy was, in the expectations of some, the great and urgent question for the Allied Powers and the delay in decreeing sentences on the Kaiser and his confederates is considered by them as a grave disappointment, and a proof of the misappreciation of issues. Next to the task of meting out exemplary punishments on the instigators of war, is, to them, the second and concluding business of appropriating territory. Happily enough, America has no territorial interest at the Peace Conference and coupled with the fact is the stern rectitude of her ideals. It is a true instance of the New World redressing the balance of the Old, and out of the strain of the last few days has emerged the principle of administration by mandate.

Though we fear that in the division of enemy territories, some ancient prejudices are in danger of deflecting the course of justice, the fact that alien lands are to be controlled by virtue of a definite mandate, is in itself an achievement of importance. Hitherto colonies and dependencies were occupied and administered after the pleasure of the successful Powers who, according to the variety of their moods and the temper of the people, called themselves conquerors or protectors or benevolent guardians or donors of self-government. There were, nevertheless, the fact of a superimposed State and the result of a ruling nation to reckon with. In a recent work on India, the statement is found that the British people "own" India, no doubt in corroboration of the theory that the real people are holding a kind of tenancy in the land. In its sordid aspect there is the claim of paramount proprietorship; in its elevated professions, there is the dictum of trusteeship. The control of foreign lands by mandatory countries may in common parlance be called trusteeship, but compared with the old theory of trusteeship, it shows a difference which is noteworthy. When Germany said that she was the trustee of the foreign populations under her in Africa—or for the matter of that when any other country said so—the whole question was between the philanthropic trustee and the alleged beneficiary. There was no outside authority to examine their respective rights and the liabilities of their respective conduct. The trustee armed with gun and sword was able to make the beneficiary acknowledge the benevolence of the connection and a cloud of superstition about "benefits" was allowed to settle on it. The theory of trusteeship postulates that the trustee is fit, and that the wards are positively unfit. With no adjudicating authority, the trusteeship remains indeterminate in nature and duration, and hence the acceptance of an international mandate by a country is a new responsibility among nations. It eliminates all pretensions about the supreme interests of the country holding the mandate and raises the necessities and capabilities of the people under government as the permanent consideration.

The desire for new fields for employment, enterprise and exploitation can never by itself be completely satisfied. Just as larceny cannot be abolished by liberally pensioning off all thieves, no nation can, without reform of aims, be trusted to hold its peace by awards of colonies. Pharisaic justification of ambition and covetousness became easy even to some apparently genuine Germans with the belief that Germany was the trustee of the whole world. President Wilson has discredited the trustee theory with all its righteous professions and it is at his instance that responsibility to a central authority is being ordained. But just as there are to be degrees in mandates, it is wise to insist that there may be a degree of national efficiency beyond which the mission of an outside mandatory Power is superfluous and mischievous. In the ultimate analysis, liberty is the real political end, as Lord Acton said, and it is not a means to anything else. For, in the words of Mr. Asquith, no State must be called upon to sacrifice its personality—a dictum which applies as much to the integrity of peoples as to the sovereignty of States. "The world was not going to liquidation and was not handing its affairs over to a trustee. Self-determination and self-government must continue to be the only road to liberty." They are the rights of all nations and all efforts to thwart or circumscribe them, whether by ordinance, proclamations or declarations, are contrary to the spirit of justice and peace.

INDIAN LABOUR.

The London "Times" discussing the Bombay mill-labourers' strike, regards it as partly economic and partly political. It was in a sense political, in so far as it was a manifestation of that legitimate unrest which the forces unchained by the war have engendered all the world over. But if the "Times" suggests that it was engineered, it is as hopelessly mistaken as those who have sought to see the "hidden hand" behind what is fundamentally an economic struggle. The "Times," however, is right in giving prominence to the housing problem as one cause of the trouble. The housing conditions in Bombay—especially so far as the needs of the poor are concerned—are, as we have often pointed out in these columns, scandalous to a degree. In the main this is a legacy bequeathed by our predecessors, who allowed the City to grow anyhow without forethought or a plan. What this policy of drift did was aggravated by the sins of omission and commission committed by the so-called Improvement Trust. The net result has been that on what nature had made one of the most beautiful sites on the face of the earth, has been reared a City Dreadful. The "Times," therefore, puts it mildly when it says that "the Bombay Improvement Trust has never fully justified its existence and during the last few years has affected little real progress." The comments of the "Manchester Guardian" on the strike go to the root of the Labour problem and deserve to be laid to heart by all who are interested in the industrial development of India and the exploitation of its immense potential wealth not merely of material resources but of, what is infinitely more precious, its wealth of human labour. "If a stoppage of such magnitude can be maintained," the journal says, "we may yet see trade unions in India." That is the anticipation of all true industrialists who realise that organised Labour is a condition precedent of the healthy growth of industry, that is, a growth which conduces to the best interests of the State, the workers and the community as well as of Capital. Those who realise this will readily endorse the view of the "Manchester Guardian" that "the factory system cannot be exported to Asia sterilised of its characteristic consequences." The lesson of the recent great Labour strike is, however, not merely for capitalists in India, but for those of their confreres in Europe who, in their unholy desire of economic exploitation, would like to see the peoples of Asia remain always merely hewers of wood and drawers of water. It is to them that the "Guardian" speaks warningly that "the vision of Labour infinitely cheap, patient and tractable, which some see in Asia, is pretty certain to prove a dream."

Notes of the Day.

The First Decision.

The first stroke is half the battle and the first serious decision of the Peace Conference has been promising. Annexationist claims despite powerful support have been rejected and the principle of international control and internal administration, through a mandatory, of the German colonies has been accepted. Annexation would have spelled danger to the very idea of the League of Nations itself. Directly South Africa and Australia proclaimed any such idea all the other nations also would have helped themselves to such slices as they could lay hands on. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that President Wilson's idea has so far triumphed. There has been no doubt some heart-burning. But the Peace Conference could not take into consideration the question of individual gains and losses. In the interests of the peace of the world the conclusion arrived at by President Wilson and now accepted by the Peace Conference was inevitable. It is for the League to choose the mandatory and give to the Power such mandates as may be thought necessary. One of these mandates we trust will always be that the interests of the indigenous inhabitants will be the paramount consideration with the mandatory and that the mandatory will prevent exploitation and do its best to give all facilities for the development and progress of the colonies on national lines and that when self-expression and self-determination become possible, the earliest opportunity should be taken to give effect to the wishes of the people.

Not Absorption But Self-Government.

In fact the mandatory should not aim at absorption but look upon itself as a responsible agent of the common trustee—the League of Nations—and it should consider it an honour and privilege so to train and educate the people entrusted to its care that they may as soon as possible take over the administration from its hands and look after themselves. It is only in this sense that international control would be welcome and as this ideal holds complete sway in America and as the President of America is the chief exponent of the theory we may take it that the League, while giving mandate to any Power, will ensure the observance of the above principle. Again, once international control has been accepted there should be no attempt to circumvent it. It is also a question for consideration whether the mandate should be given to an adjacent Power with large interests in the territories under question. The hitherto accepted practice has been to choose some distant State with no interests in the area under settlement. And there is much to be said in justification of the latter practice.

What Does Italy Want?

There was a time when Tripoli did not belong to Italy. At that time France and Britain met together and assigned certain regions to themselves. It was the delight of old diplomacy to sport itself in this manner. Now that Tripoli is under Italy, as a result of one of the most unprovoked wars, Italy wants 'rectification of the frontiers.' This big phrase means some more territory. Italy merely wants its 'sphere of influence' to extend over the regions assigned to themselves by Britain and France. This is not all. It further wants that Jibuti and British Somaliland should be assigned to it as a mandatory in order that Italian Somaliland may be linked with Erythrea. Italy is, indeed, overreaching itself. Are British possessions also to be put into liquidation? Why should British Somaliland be handed over to Italy and not Italian Somaliland to Britain? We are informed further that Italy aspires to the Vilayet of Adalia, if Mesopotamia and Syria are assigned to Britain and France respectively. After this, it is difficult to make out whether we are dealing with the Versailles Conference or the Congress of Vienna. President Wilson in his famous interview with the correspondent of the "Times" remarked that the Congress of Vienna was a Congress of "bosses." The delegates were concerned then more with their own interests and of the classes they represented than with the wishes of the peoples. Though the Versailles Conference daily resounds with noble principles clothed in beautiful words, with few exceptions, the old world ideas still assert themselves. Italy would like to have the whole world. But who is there to give it all that it wants?

Secret Treaties Must Go.

There is no question of modification of the secret treaties. They should be entirely and wholly repudiated. It is no breach of faith but it is the essential preliminary to a just and honourable peace. Rumania was formerly promised Banat and Temesvar by a secret treaty and now they are to be given to Serbia. Naturally it follows that the secret treaty with Italy handing over to it the Dalmatian ports stands abrogated and the Serbian delegates are right in thinking that a declaration of its invalidity may be expected. But who knows? Devious are the ways of diplomacy. Rumania could be safely disregarded. Would Italy also meet with the same fate?

The League of Nations.

Mr. Asquith said in a recent speech that any workable scheme of the League of Nations must jealously guard the sovereignty of great and small nations within their own domains and over their own affairs. But it was needless to lay stress on this point. Nobody has any idea of establishing a super-State and no State will be called upon to sacrifice its personality. It is with these reservations that the idea of the League of Nations has been propounded and the League will mainly concern itself with international questions. Like General Smuts, Mr. Asquith relies more on moral and economic force than on physical force in bringing into effect the recommendations of the League. The sword arm of the League need not always be flourished. If other weapons could answer no one would resort to force. But it should be there all the same as an adjunct of the League. The only road to liberty and progress in the eyes of Mr. Asquith is self-determination. It remains to be seen how far Britain while eager to introduce it in other people's territories would apply it in its own domains and convert the British Empire into a British Commonwealth.

Pressure and Persuasion.

Under a characteristically inept heading 'Sanity or Bolshevism' the "Pioneer", in a very threatening language, admonishes the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council "to realise the impression that must inevitably be created at Home by any attempt made in that assembly to destroy or to emasculate the Sedition Bills which are to be introduced there." This game of playing upon the imagination of the Indian mind has been a very old one and was tried successfully in some cases in the past. But the "Pioneer" must understand that these crooked tactics, which proved successful in the past, will hardly avail now, when all Indians, be they Moderates or Nationalists, are united in their opposition to the Bills. The country as a whole is tooth and nail against the Bills. The "Pioneer" seems to have forecasted the tactics that will be resorted to by Government in the Council. The non-official members must be prepared to face the ordeal and show that they are made of the true stuff.

Rabid and Hypocritical.

But the "Pioneer" does not stop at this. In the appeal that those Indians—whom it thinks fit to call Extremists—have made to the country for showing a united front in opposing the Bills, and in one of the Indian journals saying that "if the provisions aimed against the unlawful possession of seditious documents be carried into law many of those who are now loyal and law-abiding will be turned into seditionists or terrorists" it finds "pernicious nonsense." There is nothing surprising about the "Pioneer's" rabid and furious effusion. It is quite characteristic of the journal. Again, it sapiently lays down: "Law-abiding people have much to gain and nothing to lose from measures which have proved efficacious in protecting them from blood-thirsty criminals." This is also a familiar argument of the Anglo-Indian Press which has enjoyed a scandalous immunity. Law-abiding Indians protest against the proposed legislation because their experience in relation to such so-called innocent measures has been very bitter. It is well-known how the Press Act—which Government promised to administer only when the need and the justification arose,—has been misused. It has so happened also with the Defence of India Act. The people have lost faith in the undertakings of the bureaucracy about the wise and justifiable use of such legislation. Solemn promises in this regard have been consistently broken. And just as the Press Act has become an instrument of stifling the healthy growth of public opinion and the Defence of India Act has been used for unjust and unwarranted repressions and internments, so the proposed measures will be nothing but sinister instruments in the hands of the bureaucracy to strangle India's new-born freedom at its birth.

Unworthy.

A correspondent writes:—

While I was driving along with a lady and friends in a motor car over the Bandra Road, on Saturday evening, a motor driven by an Indian chauffeur and occupied by a European persisted in passing my car and when my driver, without any instructions from me, put on speed the European, regardless of the lady's presence, abused the occupants of my motor car in a language unworthy of reproduction

The correspondent assures us that his driver was observing all the rules of the road, while the European seemed to be urging his driver to get on past the other car at all costs. The person who was responsible for the objectionable language which may have led to a breach of peace was the occupant of car No. 4108.

Placed on the Index.

Our readers may remember a sensational book called "Japan on the Crossroads" by Mr. Andrew Pooley which was reviewed in the "Sunday Chronicle" by G. K. N. According to the latest information from Japan, this book, which aimed at demonstrating the hollowness of Japan's sudden civilisation and exposing what the author believes to be the incredible immorality of the nation has been prohibited circulation in Japan. As the "Japan Chronicle" pointedly puts it: "Prohibited in Japan" would be a most excellent heading for advertising Mr. Pooley's book in the English-speaking parts of the world. It is surprising that the Japanese authorities should believe in repression of public opinion, rather than the public refutation of erroneous political or social literature. Some of the aspects of Japanese social life are fairly staggering, as made out by Mr. Pooley, but the Japanese Government will not be able to disabuse the minds of the civilised world regarding a feature or two of the Japanese culture by placing an embargo on a publication which in parts at least is appreciative of the wonderful vitality and patriotism of the island empire of Asia.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Hon. Lady Lloyd, Sir W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, and Captains C. E. Benson and G. K. Knox, A.-D.-C.'s reached Viceregal Lodge on Sunday and the Right Hon. Lord Southborough, Mr. A. C. Clauson, and Mr. R. Feetham as the guests of his Excellency the Viceroy.

10,000 SOLDIERS IN GLASGOW.

THREE MORE STRIKE LEADERS ARRESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 3.

Glasgow was quiet to-day. Three more arrests were made in connection with the riots, including the well-known English socialist Mr. George Ebury.

It is unofficially stated that there are ten thousand soldiers in Glasgow. The Chief Constable states that the measures taken ensure the safety of those resuming work tomorrow.

BRITISH DIVISIONS ABROAD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 3.

Reuter learns that three British Divisions are at present in Italy, a Battalion of York. and Lancasters is in Fiume and an H. A. C. Battalion is in North Tyrol. There are three British Divisions in the Balkans—one in Dobrudja, one near Constantinople and one in Salonika.

There are three Divisions, largely composed of Indian Troops, in Palestine, Syria and Cilicia and four Mounted Divisions, including two Indian. Two British Battalions, Middlesex and Hampshires, are at Omsk. British forces at Murmansk include Yorkshire, Sussex and London Troops, while Royal Scots, Liverpools and Durhams are near Archangel.

"STONE INSTEAD OF BREAD."

PROPOSED REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

UNNECESSARY, UNJUST AND RETROGRADE.

BLOW AIMED AT THE VERY ROOT OF POPULAR LIBERTIES.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' PROTEST.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of Home Rule League, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Sunday at Shantaram's Chawl, Bombay, to protest against the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill, in the Imperial Legislative Council. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presided. There was a large attendance, about 10,000 people being present.

MR. JINNAH.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah said he had a very pleasant duty to perform, viz., of proposing the Hon. Pandit Malaviya to the chair. (Applause.) He was sure they would all agree with him that they were very fortunate that the Hon. Pandit happened to be in Bombay at this critical moment, and consented to preside at this meting. No words were needed in support of his proposition that the Hon. Pandit Malaviya take the chair. (Applause.) Continuing, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah said the question before them was of a most momentous character. They knew that the Bills, which were going to be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 6th of February, were of a most reactionary and retrograde character. ("Shame.") Tht Bills struck at the liberties and fundamental rights of the subjects of His Majesty, the King-Emperor. While the nations of the world were meeting in Europe and devising means and methods that liberty and freedom should be secured to all small nationalities, not only, that, but even to the people of Africa and the Arabs of Mesopotamia, they found at such a juncture the Government of India undertaking measures of that character to be introduced into the Legislative Council. ("Shame") In his opinion the contemplated measures if passed, would create a discontent and a feeling to which they would not find a parallel in the history of India. He hoped Delhi would halt before proceeding with these measures. (Cheers.)) While they were on the eve of constitutional reforms, of having more responsibility in the Government of their country, he was really surprised that the bureaucratic government should have decided to rush up those measures and pass them into law. They all knew that there had been revoluntionary conspiracies in India, that political crimes had been committed in the country, but instead of meeting and trying to eradicate the cause what was proposed was to pass measures which not only were striking at the root of the liberties and fundamental rights of the people, but were an insult to and a slur on the dignity and self-respect of the people of India. He asked what would be the effect of passing the proposed measures. It might be urged by some people that no loyal and law-abiding citizens would be touched by the measures at all. To this his answer was that they knew that in the past when powers were placed in the hands of the executive, in the hands of the officials who had to be guided by the reports and information they got from the police, they had in the past flagrantly abused such powers. And so they said it was this danger on account of which such measures should not be passed. Besides they had enough of judicial machinery, enough of judicial weapons in the armour of law, to meet any person who sought to offend against law and order. Then it might be said they need not be afraid because these exceptional powers might not be used at all, and probably would not be used at all except on rare occasions—once in a bluemoon. If that were so, he asked why such a measure, which he made bold to say no civilized country in the world would allow to be placed on the statute book, should be passed. It would be a slur on the people of this country. Not even in Germany or Russia such measures would be adopted. If a proper measure of reform was introduced in the country he had no doubt that those revolutionary conspiracies and those political crimes, which they all deplored, would disappear, because in their opinion a great deal of these conspiracies were due to the methods and manner of administration that they had in this country. He would ask if, instead of forging these weapons of Prussianizing the administration which those measures would do, it would not have been better for a government desirous of having peace and order, a government that was just and fair, to say "We are going to introduce momentous reforms and we will wait and see the effect of such Reforms." And he (the speaker) had no doubt that, provided the Reforms were real, there would be no cause for regret. He therefore hoped that Delhi would think better of it. He had been put down on the programme of the meeting to propose the first resolution. That, however, was a mistake, because if he did so he would have to go into the details of the Bills, but this he could not do because he was going to Delhi and he would speak there in the Council on the Bills. He had therefore not agreed to move the resolution. He, however, assured the audience that he whole-heartedly sympathised with the resolution to be placed before them. (Cheers.).

Dr. J. N. Bahadurji seconded the resolution which was carried with acclamation and the Pundit took the chair amid loud cheers.

MR. GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said he was asked by the President of this meeting to read out the letter written by Mahatma Gandhi regretting his inability to attend this meeting. The letter had been written to Mr. Shankerlal, a Secretary of the Home Rule League. Mr. Gandhi stated in the course of his letter that he felt that the Rowlatt Committee Report afforded not the slightest warrant for the proposed Bills and that it was their duty to educate public opinion to oppose the Bills with patience and firm determination. If the Rowlatt Bill were passed into law he (Mahatma Gandhi) ford Reforms, whatever their value would be absolutely worthless. It was absurd, to find, on one side the enlargement of powers of the public, and on the other to put unfearable restraints on their powers. If he (Mahatma Gandhi) were not ill he would surely have done his share in the agitation against the Bills. (Applause.)

SIR H. A. WADYA'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Jamnadas added that he was asked by the President to state that Sir H. A. Wadya, a leader of the moderates, whom he had invited to this meeting, had promised to attend, but was unable to attend it, as he had to go to that day's meeting of the Parsi community, of the Punchayet Funds of which he was a trustee. But he (Sir Hormusji) had assured them that he had his entire sympathy with the object of this meeting. (Applause.)

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who on rising to address the assembly, was received with loud cheering, thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the high honour they had done him in asking him to preside over the great meeting which was held for a most important purpose. He took it that they recognised that on the important matter they had to deal with, the whole of India was united and that the common feeling throughout the country was one of the reasons why he had been selected, even though he had not the honour of the citizenship of Bambay, to come into their midst and guide their deliberations. Continuing the Hon. Pandit Malaviya said the matter, which had brought them there that day, was one which had stirred Indian sentiment throughout the length and breadth of the country in a manner which very few events had stirred it before. They were met there to express their views on the two Bills which had been published and which it was stated would be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 6th of February. In doing so, they had to make one thing absolutely clear. They had no sympathy with sedition in any form or guise. (Hear, hear.) They were absolutely united that there shall be no sedition, so far as their words or influence could produce the result. If they found that any measure were needed in order to eradicate sedition or to suppress it, if the measure were a reasonable one, they would give it their utmost support. But they felt that no such measures were needed, that sedition and disloyalty had not existed in a measure which would justify such drastic legislation as had been proposed. Not only that but they claimed that the country as a whole was absolutely and deeply loyal to the Government. (Hear, hear.) There were a few, there had been a few cases of conspiracies and of political crimes. They had to deal with them in a proper perspective. Instead of magnifying them, they had to try to trace the causes that had given rise to them and find out the proper remedies which would remove them.

HIGH TESTIMONY TO INDIA'S LOYALTY

In that connection, they had to remember what Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford had said. In their Report on Constitutional Reforms, these distinguished officers of Government, representatives of the Crown, stated in paragraph 20:—

"We have tried to describe India's chief pre occupations at the time when the war broke out. The war has affected India in many ways, but above all it has become the predominant factor in the present political situation. Whatever qualifications may be needed in the case of particular classes, the people of India as a whole are in genuine sympathy with the cause which the Allies represent. The reasons of the entry of Britain into the war appealed to the educated classes and they have never faltered in their allegiance. However much they may find fault with the Government, they are true in their loyalty to the British Crown, and as it would be easy to show from their own lips they fully recognise and value the higher aims of British policy."

In the next paragraph the distinguished authors stated:—

"The loyalty of the country generally was emphasised by the attempts made by very small sections of the population to create trouble."

Now, continued the Hon. Pandit Malaviya, when such a deliberate conclusion was arrived at by two of the highest representatives of the Crown, any proposal like the proposed legislation should have been shelved for good. But while they were expecting that measures of reform should be expedited, while they were expecting and asking for bread, stones had been hurled at them; and the whole country had received them as a bolt from the blue. It was a wonder what it was that led the Government at this juncture to propose such a legislation. It was thought that the events of the war had demonstrated, as the distinguished authors of the Report said that it had demonstrated, the deep loyalty of the people of India.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

It was said the Rowlatt Committee had made recommendations for such legislation and possibly some of the Government officials could not put aside the recommendations, and that therefore the proposed measure had been put forward. With due deference, he (the Hon. Pandit) would say, the Government could not have committed a greater political blunder than launching forth such retrograde proposals. The war had drawn them together—Indians and Europeans—as no event before had drawn them together. Indians had poured forth their blood in the different theatres of war in the service of the Crown, in the defence of the Empire and in support of the cause of the Allies. Indian blood and treasure had helped Britain and her Allies to gain victory and to re-establish the principles of righteousness. The learned authors of the Reform proposals had recognistd that many pledges of the British Government for the recognition of Indian claims to various offices and appointments, to various rights, had not been carried out. They had recognised that education had not made the progress it should have done that it was not as varied as it should have been, that the careers open to educated Indians were miserably circumscribed, that India was steeped in poverty and ignorance, that enough had not been done in the direction of sanitation and the promotion of medical relief, that Indians had not been admitted in sufficient numbers into the higher ranks of the Civil Service and of the Army. Considering all these matters, and considering how little control, how little voice Indians exercised, in the administration of their country's affairs, they, the illustrious authors of the report, had made large recommendations, liberal recommendations, to liberalise the administration as soon as might be. His Majesty's Government had made a pronouncement, the famous pronouncement of the 20th of August 1917, promising that responsible government would be established in India, and had followed up that pronouncement by sending out the Secretary of State with a strong deputation to enquire into the matter as to what steps should be taken to give effect to the pronouncement; and H. E. the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu had put forward their proposals of reform. Was this time," the Hon. Pandit asked,—when the Reform Committees were sitting to find out materials for completing the draft of the Bill which was to be introduced into Parliament, when the whole of India was looking eagerly forward to a large and liberal measure of reform—was this the time to hurl forth this retrograde and repressive measure upon the people? He assured the audience that he could not imagine what it was that had led Government to adopt such an unwise course. They all knew that there had been some secret conspiracies in India, that some political crimes had been committed. They most sincerely deplored the crimes, for two reasons, in the first place because all crime was

(Continued on page 8.)

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN CZECHS AND POLES.

RUMANIA'S CLAIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 3.

PARIS.—M. Pichon informed a number of journalists to-day, that there had been only one acceptance of the Allies' invitation to the Prinkipo conference, namely from the head of the Crimea Government, but the proposal had not wholly failed. The Allies had not considered what steps to take if the suggestion failed.

The Allied troops in Southern Russia were only concerned in holding the ports, while in the Archangel district, the Bolsheviks had been reinforced, therefore the Allied troops were keeping more closely in touch with them.

The situation at Archangel was not critical. Other parts of Russia reported that the Bolsheviks were disorganised.

M. Pichon thought that 75 per cent. of the peasants of the Ukraine, provided that land was not taken from them, would be anti-Bolshevik.

As regards Poland, the frontiers had not yet been fixed, but all the delegates were agreed to give Poland access to the sea, and the most natural port was Danzig.

CZECHO-POLISH AGREEMENT.

The provisional agreement, between the Czechs and the Poles provides that the Czecho-Slovaks must not pass beyond a certain zone or take further steps as regards military preparation. They must send back the Polish prisoners and supply Poland with coal, conditionally. The Allies will appoint five commissioners to superintend the carrying out of this agreement on the spot.

RUMANIAN PROBLEM.

M. Bratiano states that Rumania claims besides Banat of Bukovina, Bessarabia, Dobrudja and Transylvania. He urges that pending the decision of the Conference in the matter, the Allied troops should occupy the Banat of Transylvania, in order to prevent the advance of Bolshevism. The Committee of the Conference has decided to appoint a commission of experts comprising of two representatives of each Great Power to meet in Paris to discuss the Rumanian problem.

REVOLT IN OLD RUSSIAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HELSINGFORS, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 3.

Fugitives from Petrograd report that a revolt has broken out among the soldiers of the old Russian army in Petrograd. Machine-gun fighting has occurred. The artillery at Kronstadt bombarded Petrograd. Many corpses are lying in the streets.

ESTHONIANS CAPTURE WALK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKKHOLM, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 3.

An Esthonian communique says:—Our troops captured the town of Walk and advanced southwards.

SECRET TREATY WITH RUMANIA.

DECISION TO ABANDON IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

Reuter learns from a Serbian source in Paris that the Supreme Council of Powers decided to abandon the secret treaty with Rumania promising her Banat and Temesvar, which will be assigned to Serbia.

The delegates of the latter country hope that the result of the declaration of invalidity of this treaty will result in the declaration of the invalidity of the secret treaty giving Italy the ports in Dalmatia.

DISPUTE BETWEEN CZECHS AND POLES.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT REGARDING TESCHEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

A Paris communiqué says:—Representatives of the five Great Powers to-day approved the text of the provisional agreement between the Czechs and the Poles proposed by the delegates regarding Teschen district and also approved the instructions for the Inter-Allied commission proceeding to Poland.

Mr. Bratiano made a detailed statement regarding Rumanian claims.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

The American transport Narragansett which went ashore at Bembridge Point has been abandoned.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

"LISBON ISOLATED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

Messages regarding Portugal are conflicting. A communique issued in Lisbon on January 31st states that the rising in the north is well in hand and that the Monarchist movement is collapsing. On the other hand, telegrams from Madrid despatched from Oporto on January 23rd claim Monarchist successes and discredit the Republican statements. Monarchists allege that Libson is isolated.

A Vigo message issued on January 31st reports that the Monarchist continue to capture towns. Republican warships appeared before Leixoes, the outport of Oporto, but, the Commander of the British Cruiser Diadem which was anchored there, forebade the intended bombardment on the ground that it was his duty to protect British life and property in Oporto and Leixoes.

SPARTACIST DISORDERS IN BREMEN.

BERLIN GOVERNMENT SENDS TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

AMSTERDAM.—In consequence of Spartacist disorders in Bremen, the Government at Berlin is sending troops with artillery with orders from Noski to eliminate Bolshevism on the ground that food-ships cannot otherwise enter Bremen.

ABOLITION OF INSIGNIA OF RANK.

INDIGNATION AMONG GERMAN OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

According to the "Vossische Zeitung" a meeting of officers in Berlin indignantly discussed the new regulation abolishing the insignia of rank and passed a resolution demanding the restoration of the insignia. The speakers denounced the system of Soviets.

The War Minister, Colonel Reinhardt, who was present, said it was impossible to abolish the Soviets and appealed to officers to cooperate with them.

TRIAL OF STRIKE LEADERS.

RELEASE DEMANDED BY TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 3.

Councillor Shinwell, who is Chairman of Strike Committee, Gallagher and Kirkwood were remanded at Glasgow yesterday on charges of unlawful combination and riotous conduct. The Magistrate refused to allow bail.

A meeting of the Scottish Trade Uunion Congress passed a resolution demanding release of prisoners and pledging themselves to continue the strike. The City was quiet last night. Crowds watched military guards especially at the Town Hall, where barbed wire and also a wireless apparatus were installed. Most of the Troops are Highlanders. The situation in Belfast remains unchanged. The City last night was quiet. Though dark the streets were crowded.

The itiners in Lanarkshire have decided to resume work on Monday.

CLYDE STRIKERS.

THEIR UNDEMOCRATIC METHODS CONDEMNED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 3.

A crowded meeting of Clydeside workers opposed to the present strike was held in Govan district and passed a resolution condemning wholeheartedly the undemocratic and unconstitutional methods to force them to participate in the strike and pledging support to the representatives of the Trades Unions and to use their influence to maintain law and order. A big demonstration is being held in Glasgow on February 4th to form a Patriotic Workers' League on Clydeside with a view to taking control of the Trades Unions out of the hands of the Extremists.

LONDON TUBE MOTORMEN TO STRIKE

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. midnight, Feb. 3.

The London tube motormen despite the decision of other grades to remain at work pending the negotiations, have decided to strike on Monday morning, as a protest against the refusal to include a half-hour mealtime in an eight-hour day.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

"ONLY ROAD TO LIBERTY."

MR. ASQUITH ON TRUSTEESHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

Speaking in support of the League of Nations in Albert Hall Mr. Asquith said that any workable scheme must jealously respect the sovereignty of States, both great and small, within their own domains and over their own affairs. The world was not going into liquidation and was not handing its affairs over to a trustee—Self-determination and self-government must continue to be the only road to liberty and progress. No State must be called upon to sacrifice its personality. Subject to these conditions, the League should be recognised as the ultimate controlling authority over international compacts and disputes.

Mr. Asquith referred approvingly to what General Smuts said regarding the control of munitions and expressed himself of the opinion that the moral and economic weapons of the League would prove more serviceable than the exercise of force. In conclusion, Mr. Asquith emphasised the importance of the League in the post-war social upheaval.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

OPENING ON MONDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 3.

The International Socialist Conference opens on February 3rd, M. Branting probably presiding. The following foreign delegates have arrived:—Britain ten, including Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., who will state the British delegation's views as to the League of Nations, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Stuart Bunning who will define the British delegates' views on territorial questions; Germany eight, including Haase and Eisner; Sweden, seven; Bohemia, six; German-Austria, Denmark and Norway each five; Hungary, three; France, Bulgaria, Russia, Finland and Georgia each two; Holland, Greece and Lettland each one.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

REPORT UPON LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO BE DRAFTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 3.

BERNE.—Practically all the delegates to the International Labour Conference have arrived. It was decided at a meeting of the Volkshaus to-night to establish three commissions to draft reports upon the League of Nations, territorial questions and the International Labour Charter. The commission is expected to report next week.

It is stated that Trade Unions which had been sitting in Paris are coming to Berne for a separate conference and with a view to securing unity between the Unions and the Conference. A joint session will be held.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

A communique from Paris states that the International Labour Legislation Commission at its first sitting on February 1st unanimously elected M. Gompers as Chairman.

FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE'S" VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 3

Commenting on the Moslem letter to Balfour the "Westminster Gazette" says: The manner in which the Mohammedans of the Empire rallied to our cause despite the difficulty in which war with Turkey placed them, has given them a special claim on the consideration of Government and it is our duty to safeguard their faith and their traditions. If despite all that has happened, they still look to the Ottoman Sultan as the head of their faith it is entirely their own affair.

The future position of Constantinople must be decided in accordance with the wishes of the people of the city and surrounding territory. So far as the other questions raised are concerned, undoubtedly the Allies will ensure to Christian and Moslem alike free exercise of their faiths and absolute political equality, whatever rule they may be under.

REPORTED MONARCHIST VICTORIES.

ARRIVAL OF EX-KING AWAITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

MADRID:—A message from Oporto states that as the Monarchist victories are confirmed, a National Government has been constituted with Paiva Conceiro as Premier and Minister of War. The Government controls a large part of Portugal and the arrival of Ex-King Manoel is awaited.

"A MENACE TO POPULAR LIBERTIES."

ALLAHABAD'S CALL TO ALL PATRIOTS.

TO DEFEAT COERCIVE LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

The following are the texts of the resolutions passed at the public meeting held with the Hon. Mr. Pundit Motilal Nehru in the chair, to protest against the Rowlatt legislation. Proposed by Mr. Horniman and seconded by Mr. Syud Hossain:—

(1) That this meeting of the citizens of Allahabad desires to record its most emphatic protest against the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Law (Emergency powers) Bill which it is proposed to introduce in the Imperial Legislative Council at the next session, as containing provisions which are of a novel and even unheard of character, introducing principles perilous to the liberty of the individual and constituting unwarrantable and unjust interference with the fundamental rights of the people.

(2) This meeting declares the people of this country, who look to the Government to preserve their rights and liberties and to govern according to the principle of public liberty and freedom of the individual, which are recognised in all the civilised countries, can never accept or assent to a legislation of this character, which involves a departure from sound principles relating to evidence and procedure in the administration of criminal justice, which are essential for the ascertainment and proof of guilt, and for the protection and safeguarding of the innocent, and it asserts that the enactment of such arbitrary and cruel laws, far from tending to suppress revolutionary crime, is calculated to foment those tendencies which lead to it and, in any case, to stir up feelings of discontent and resentment in the minds of the people.

The second resolution appointed a committee to organise in the United Provinces a vigorous agitation by all lawful and constitutional means, with a view to defeating the intention to pass these Bills into law, and to take such steps as may be feasible to test their legality and to protect the liberties of the people in the event of their enactment, and it calls upon all the public bodies in the province to hold meetings of protest, and upon all public men to use every endeavour to prevent the passing of these measures.

It was also resolved, that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Premier, the Lord Chancellor, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Sinha, the Chairman of the Peace Conference, the Government of India and the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

PROTEST AT CALCUTTA.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

A public meeting was held this evening at the Town Hall for the purpose of protesting against the Rowlatt Bills to be introduced at the Imperial Council on the 6th inst. The hall was so crowded that an overflow meeting had to be held outside the hall. Mr. B. Chakrabutty presided over the meeting at the hall, while Mr. C. R. Das conducted the proceedings of an overflow meeting outside.

Mr. B. Chakrabutty in the course of a lengthy address warned the Government against the unwisdom and political inexpediency of rushing through seditious bills at the present juncture. He warned the Government not to be bluffed in their blindness by a few self-seekers who supported the bureaucracy in this matter. He felt that the attempt to interfere with the fundamental rights of personal liberty might lead to disastrous results, both to governors and governed, for he knew that in their protest against the Rowlatt Bills the Moderates and Extremists were all united.

Among those who addressed the meeting were Messrs. J. N. Roy, J. Chaudhury, Hon. J. Kaminikumar Chanda, Krishna Kumar Mitra, B. C. Chatterjee, Jitendralal Bannerjee, A. N. Chaudhuri, Majubir Rahaman and Dr. Promothanath Bannerjea.

Among those who addressed the overflow meeting were Sir Profulla Chandra Roy, Hon. Fazal Huq, Mr. C. R. Das, Motilal Ghose, Satyananda Bose, Bipin Chandra Pal, Hon. Abdul Kaseem and Rai Jatendra Nath Chaudhury.

The following resolutions were adopted:—That this meeting records its emphatic protest against Bill No. 1 of 1919, which if passed into law, will seriously interfere with the liberty of the subject and the fair trial of persons accused of sedition and other state offences and against Bill No. 2 of 1919, which by permanently enacting provisions of the Defence of India Act and by its other provisions will place in the hands of the Indian executive and the police such arbitrary and irresponsible powers as are inconsistent with the fundamental rights and liberties of the British subject and repugnant to all civilized ideas about the administration of law and justice.

This meeting is of opinion that having regard to India's whole-hearted cooperation in the war and the peace and quiet now prevailing in the country and the absence of even erratic and sporadic political offences since some time past, it is unnecessary, unjust, unwise and inexpedient to introduce such reactionary and repressive measures of legislation into the Imperial Legislative Council at the present moment, and the meeting further urges that in view of the early introduction of responsible government into India, the Government should refrain from introducing the proposed bills or at any rate should postpone them until the legislature in India is reconstituted on a popular basis

That this meeting calls upon the elected and non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council to unite in offering a strong opposition to the introduction and passage of the bills.

THE BLACK BILLS.

DEPRECATED BY BERAR MODERATES

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Feb. 3.

Berar Moderates have sent their protest against the Rowlatt Bills to the Government of India in the following words:—

Berar Moderates strongly deprecate the proposed legislation for amendments of the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code and for conferring special Emergency Powers as inopportune and unnecessary. The thoughtless acts of a microscopic minority do not warrant the imposition of permanent restrictive legislation on the whole country. The proposed constitutional reforms will surely produce curative effect. Under any circumstances, the consideration of the proposed legislation should be deferred till experience shows whether constitutional reform measures do not improve the situation.

EMPHATIC PROTEST FROM HYDERABAD.

MRS. BESANT'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 3.

Mrs. Besant arrived in Hyderabad yesterday. On arrival, she was given an enthusiastic reception by the reception committee and presented with an address on behalf of the citizens, to which, she replied eulogising India's services to Britain during war, and urged India's claim for equal partnership in the Empire.

She then delivered a lecture explaining how the Rowlatt Bills if passed, would throttle all political agitation, and she demanded immediate cancellation of the Defence of India Act.

Mrs. Besant performed the function of opening the Theosophical Convention. She will devote her time to the educational affairs of the National College to-morrow and will leave for Shikarpur by the same midnight, her programme extending to Sukkur, Rohri and Karachi.

A public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad was held yesterday, at which a resolution was passed protesting against the proposed legislation based on the Rowlatt recommendations and calling upon the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council to put up a strong and vigorous fight against the Bills.

PROTEST MEETING AT THANA.

Under the joint auspices of the District Congress Committee and the District Branch of the Indian Home Rule, a largely attended public meeting was held at Thana on Monday, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, when Prof. S. M. Paranjype of Poona delivered a stirring speech on the Rowlatt report and the following resolutions were unanimously passed and sent to the Viceroy:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Thana puts on record its deep sorrow for the untimely death of H. R. H. Prince John and expresses its heartfelt sympathies with their Imperial Majesties in their bereavement."

"That this meeting of the citizens of Thana most emphatically protests against the introduction of Criminal Law Amendments Bills and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill, as such legislation infringes the fundamental rights of the people and makes all constitutional agitation impossible, and is inconsistent with the policy and aims of his Majesty's Government and of those of their Allies, as now declared at the Peace Conference, as also with the accepted principles of self-determination and the promise of early establishment of responsible Government in India.

"That this meeting of the citizens of Thana earnestly hopes that the elected members of the Viceregal Council will leave nothing undone in their efforts to defeat these Bills."

OPPOSITION OF DECCAN SABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 3.

At a meeting of the Council of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, held on Monday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, the following resolution of the Rowlatt Bills was passed:—The Council views with alarm the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendments Bills into the Viceroy's Legislative Council as an encroachment upon the liberty of the subject. Government already possesses sufficient powers to repress or punish political crime and the Sabha thinks that the bills are unnecessary and hopes that they will be withdrawn.

PROTEST FROM SATARA.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Satara held last week, the following resolution was passed:—

The people of Satara, in a public meeting assembled, enter their emphatic protest against the passing of the two Bills to be introduced in the next sitting of Viceregal Council to give effect to the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee, for they believe that the Bills totally disregarding the basic principles of criminal law viz. rules of presumption, burden of proof and the like, violate the fundamental rights of man. They further think that the Bills are inconsistent, nay, quite opposed to the British sense of justice and liberty and that the introduction of the Bills in such hot haste at a time when people of India and of the World are expecting eagerly the readjustment of national and international questions on nobler and higher footing, will give a great shock to India's faith in Britain's desire to grant India her rights.

"STONE INSTEAD OF BREAD."

(Continued from page 7.)

deplorable, and in the second because may of their promising young men had been misled into the wrong path. He sincerely wished that not a sinyle son of India had been misled into the wrong path. Roughly speaking there was not much political crime, no political rancour before 1905. It was the partition of Bengal which gave rise to a very violent agitation, and which led some of their young men into thinking that there was no hope of justice, and they therefore were led into thinking that the only way to serve their country was by revolutionary measures. Now, if he thought the young men were really right he (the Pandit) would assuredly have been with them. But he knew and they all knew that the young men were not right, and that they would not have taken to the wrong path if they had not been misguided. He believed that if the conditions of administration had been improved, had been liberalised, if the rights of Indians had been granted, if Indians had been given a proper and effective control in administering their own affairs in their country, revolutionary propaganda would have been a thing absolutely known in India.

NULLIFYING THE REFORMS

It had been acknowledged in the Rowlatt Committee Report that the young men had not been prompted by sordid motives of gain in the beginning at any rate. All they wanted was that the conditions of Government should be liberalised. Therefore the right course for the Government was what Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford had recommended, to introduce a liberal measure of refrom, a measure of reform more liberal than they had proposed in order that popular sentiment should be satisfied. Instead of that, the Government were going to perpetually place on the Statute Book a very retrograde and repressive measure which would make reforms practically valueless and which would take away all the grace of the reforms. It was a deplorable thing. They sincerely hoped that the Government would reconsider the matter. They did not want that there should be any misunderstanding between them and the Government at this juncture. This was a time when they and Government should work together to produce contentment and prosperity in the land. Contentment would not be advanced by pushing forward measures of the character which had been proposed.

GIVE THE REFORMS A TRIAL.

Continuing, the Hon. Pandit Malaviya said that even the Rowlatt Committee in their report stated that revolutionary tendencies did not exist except in some parts of India. Where, then, was the necessity of introducing a measure of this character for the whole of India? He asked Government to wait and see the happy changes which he hoped the liberal measures of Reforms promised in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report would bring forth. And if after that, Government found that such crimes and conspiracies had not been wiped out, they might bring in a measure, not exactly of this character, but some measure, and make it applicable to those particular parts of India. He hoped Government would listen to their request. He thought the present measure was unnecessary, unjust and retrograde, and if it were passed into a law they were not likely to take much interest in the Reform proposal. The measure, if passed, would give rise to an agitation, the like of which had never before been seen in India. There was no justification for the measure. The Defence of India Act was not yet obsolete, though he wished it were. Every day that passed would bring about a change for the better in the relations between the Government and the people. But, if after the Reforms had been in operation it were found that such a measure was necessary the representatives of the people would be ready to give their wholehearted support to it. But he asked Government not to rush up this measure in the present Council and carry it by the votes of the official, majority, but carry some such measure if necessary, in the Reformed Council. In view of the happy relations that existed between the Government and the people during the war and the acknowledgment that had been made of the great services rendered by India to the Empire during the war, he earnestly requested Government to drop or at least shelve for the present this measure, in the hope that later on the Reforms would make it unnecessary, and also because if in the future some such measure were found necessary, the representatives of the people would gladly support it. (Loud cheers.)

MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar then moved the following first resolution:—

"That this meeting emphatically protests against the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill by the provisions of which it is proposed to arm the Government and its executive officers with novel and even unheard-of powers of the most dangerous description striking at the root of the liberties of the people and involving an unwarrantable and unnessary interference with their fundamental rights.

"Some of the provisions of the proposed Bills represent a departure from sound principles relating to evidence and procedure in the administration of criminal justice which are essential for the ascertainment of the proof of guilt and for the protection and safeguarding of the innocent. This meeting is strongly of opinion that if legislation of such a retrograde and repressive character is passed the effect on the public mind and the relations between the Government and the people will be most disastrous."

Mr. Jayakar said that the objections against the proposed measure were three in number. The first was that this Bill was not the right remedy at all. That remedy was calculated to cure the diseases of disaffection and crime. There was no doubt, he said, that these diseases were a kind of irritation, but, he submitted, there were irritations and irritations—and a wise doctor knew that every kind of irritation could not be cured by a counter-irritant. The second objection was that the Bill was an excessive remedy, that if the country required six-annas of cure the proposed measure purported to give sixteen-annas of repression. It would not only exceed the requirements of the country at this moment, but would put too much power in the hands of the Bureaucracy. The third objection was that the measure was inopportune. Upto now, the Indian Government were dealing with a patient who was showing signs of gradually passing away from the land of the living. A well-known physician came from outside and infused a little life—a little hope—by prescribing a tonic. The result of this was that the patient who previously, as a result of years of famine and pestilence, was gradually passing away from the land of the living was fed on hopes, and the patient was just then gradually reviving. Just at that moment the Indian Government wanted to administer a dose of laudanum. Government thereby hope to lure the patient into activity, but what guarantee was there, enquired Mr. Jayakar, that would not be synonymous with death.

Mr. Jayakar then went into the details of the proposed Bill and pointed out at length how it would operate against the best interests of the country, and said that the proposed measure was the most dangerous weapon that could be put in the hands of the Government. He then referred to the last line of the Resolution and said that if the proposed Bill was passed and as a result the good relations existing between the Government and the people were destroyed, Government alone would be responsible for that. (Applause.)

MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

Mr. K. M. Munshi seconding the resolution said:—Gentlemen, I feel that as a lawyer or as an Indian, it is impossible for me to talk about this proposed legislation with any patience. To my mind, this legislation, if passed, will invest the executive with such limitless authority over the life and liberty of Indians that it will be no longer possible for Indians to expect to live in their land with the same freedom, with which, Englishmen live in England, as honourable citizens of a free Europe. This legislation would allow the executive in this country arrogate to itself, at a moment's notice th almost unbounded powers of a Committee Public Safety—an institution familiar the students of the French Revolution. With this legislation on the Statute Book, th executive at its own sweet will will declare any part or the whole India in a state of temporary revolution and enable it to forfeit life and liberty in any manner chooses. Now, gentlemen, it is really difficult for one, who has not been trained in the school of bureaucracy to see the need of such a comprehensive measure. Anyone who reads the Rowlatt Report will see very easily that the bureaucracy seeking to introduce this measure, not merely for the purpose of suppressing anarchy but for suppressing anything and everything which offends against what it conceives to be its majesty. As Section 124-A of the Penal Code was an attempt to bridge the very well known distinction between political agitation and sedition, the Rowlatt Report—and this Rowlatt legislation—is an attempt to bridge the distinction, unbridgeable to all minds except the bureaucratic, between political agitation and anarchical revolution. This legislation would have been dangerous but at least justifiable, if the scope of it was restricted to the offences against the State as they are understood in an ordinary sense; but thanks to that very elastic Section 124A every word against the infallibility of the bureaucracy is an offence against the State and none but those who talk to it with bated breath and whispering humbleness, are guilty of that offence. You know very well that there has been more persecution under the ever-growing purview of that Section than under any other. You know that no political leader can hope to escape it or at any rate to escape the sufferings of an unwarranted trial under it. In fact to adopt the words of a great English lawyer, the legal definition of seditious libel is so rigidly interpreted in India that it attempts to put down all prevailing forms of political agitation; but even this legal definition is by the new legislation to be extended so far as to include an offence of being in possession of what is called a seditious document, a document, which I venture to think would under existing conditions be anything from an anarchical leaflet down to the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress or to an innocent speech of our friend Jamnadas thanking the president of this meeting.

SUBVERSIVE OF BRITISH TRADITIONS.

But even with this Section on the Statute Book the bureaucracy is not content, for the operation of that section involves passing through the stage of an ordinary criminal trial. And hence this legislation is intended to supply the executive with a machinery which would get the desired conviction with facility and despatch. As a very humble member of the legal profession I can say that the proposed legislation is not only repugnant and contrary to all traditions which have been considered sacred in British Criminal Jurisprudence. It takes away from the accused his most inestimable privilege—the presumption of his innocence. It destroys the very independence of a judicial trial by executive interference. It also invests the Police, whose doings we very well know, with unbounded powers for investigating crimes. These of us who have an immense faith in British democracy—those of us, who believe that the times are very nigh when principles of freedom and liberty will rule the councils of India—those of us who aspire to see the day when harmonious relations are restored between the democracy of Britain and the growing democracy of India—can we sit silent when the Indian bureaucracy is once for all destroying the seeds of such results by crushing out all that faith and all those hopes? The measures which are now before the Council will make the Government more autocratic—more irresponsible, and though it will secure for a time an apparent calm, by driving outspoken political agitation underground, its inevitable result will be growing distrust and disaffection, and Heaven alone knows what else.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in further supporting the proposition in Gujerati, said that he had not the slightest doubt that the proposed measure was harmful. Looking from the public point of view he would unhesitatingly declare that the Government, in proposing this contemplated measure at the present juncture, had committed a very grave blunder. He wondered how Government could dare to bring forward such a measure at this time. (Hear, hear.) He was strongly of opinion that this measure would not at all last as there was a great awakening among the people and they would not put up with the measures that were not based on fair and just principles. They were told that the measure was meant for repressing anarchichal conspiracies. The people did not want to get their rights by resorting to riots and conspiracies, but the people would show that they desired to win their freedom by the help of soul-force. (Applause.) Continuing Mr. Jamnadas said that the people of India, having awakened to a sense of their rights, were now firmly determined to get them and they were prepared to make any sacrifices to that end. The Defence of India Act which was passed to meet the emergencies of the war, was used to crush political agitators, in the same way the Rowlatt Bill not only meant to put down anarchists but to crush those political agitators and patriots who worked for the commonweal.

Proceeding, Mr. Jamnadas said that the object of the proposed measure was to strike terror into the minds of political workers. The measure, if passed would keep back the best energies of the country. He hoped the members of the Imperial Legislative Council would urge the bureaucracy not to pass the measure into law; but, if unfortunately, it was passed into law, he reminded them all that their constitutional struggle would not end there. He fervently hoped that the strongest protest would be raised from all sides against the proposed measure. (Loud cheers).

Dr. Savarkar, in a Marathi speech, further supported the resolution, which on being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. N. B. Vibhakar then moved the second resolution as under:—

"Resolved that a Committee consisting of the following be appointed to organise and carry on a most vigorous constitutional agitation to prevent the enactment of these measures and to take steps, if necessary, to test the competence of the Indian Legislative to pass such measures:—

"(1) The Hon. Mr. Jinnah; (2) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; (3) Mr. B. G. Horniman; (4) Mr. M. R. Jayakar; (5) Mr. C. V. Vaidya; (6) Mr. C. M. Cursetji; (7) Mr. P. K. Telang; (8) Mr. Umar Sobani; (9) Dr. Sathaye; (10) Dr. (Miss) Joshi; (11) Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi; (12) Mr. S. G. Banker; (13) Dr. Deshmukh; (14) Mr. Hansraj P. Thackersey; (15) Govindlal Shivlal; (16) Mr. M. S. Captain; (17) Mr. C. A. Vakil; (18) Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas; (19) Mr. M. Subedar; (20) Mr. K. M. Munshi; (21) Mr. N. B. Vibhakar; (22) Mr. L. R. Tairsee; (23) Mr. Gulabchand Devchand; (24) Mr. Mowji Govindji; (25) Dr. Savarkar; (26) Mr. R. Mandlik; (27) Mr. Narandas Purshotam; (28) Mr. R. N. Gurjar; (30) Mr. M. A. Master; (31) Mr. J. R. Gilder; (32) Mr. M. M. Pakvasa; (33) Mr. M. K. Azad; (34) Mr. M. M. Kamdar; (35) Dr. J. N. Bahadurji; (36) Mr. C. N. Pandya; (37) Mr. Chhabildas Laxmidas; (38) Mr. V. A. Desai; (39) Mr. R. G. Munsiff; (40) Dr. Velkar; (41) Dr. Erulkar; and (42) Mr. Erulkar."

Dr. Velkar seconded the resolution which was carried.

The President was then authorised to send copies of the resolution to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

PROTEST MEETING IN DHULIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Feb. 3.

A public meeting of the citizens of Dhulia was held on the 2nd February in Vijayanand Theatre to protest against the Rowlatt Bills, The Hon. Mr. Upasani presided. The Hon. Mr. Garud proposed the following resolution:—

"The citizens of Dhulia protest against the introduction of the bills based on the Rowlatt Committee recommendations as being reactionary, unnecessary and highly objectionable, particularly when the whole of the British Empire rejoices at the Allied victory and India expects liberal measures of constitutional reform."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Pathan, the President of the municipality, and by Messrs. Barve, Kotwal and Dev, who all spoke feelingly.

GREEK DEMANDS AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Recd. midnight, Feb. 3.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Greek demands which will be considered at the Conference tomorrow, are likely to arouse prolonged discussion. They include important territorial claims, amongst them being the whole vilayet of Aidin and other concessions, giving Greece the control of the whole coast of Asia Minor from Aivali to the southern limit of the vilayet of Aidin. Greece likewise claims Dodecanesos, Imbros, Tenedos, Cyprus and the whole of Bulgarian and Turkish Thrace to the Black Sea. Her proposed new frontier roughly corresponds to the Chatalja line separating Greater Greece from the new international state of which Constantinople is the capital.

ITLAY'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

RECTIFICATION OF FRONTIERS OF TRIPOLI ASKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

PARIS.—The Italian delegation, in view of prospective changes in Africa, asked for rectification of the frontiers of Tripoli in order to include in the Italian sphere the regions assigned to France and Britain by the Anglo-French Treaty concluded when Tripoli belonged to Turkey.

Italy also asked that Jibuti and British Somaliland should be assigned to her as mandatory in order to link up Erythrea and the Italian Somaliland.

Italy in Asia Minor aspires to the vilayet of Adalia, if Mesopotamia and Syria are assigned to Britain and France respectively.

GERMAN COLONIES IN PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Recd. 5-20 p.m., Feb. 3.

PARIS.—Interviewed by the "Matin" Mr. Hughes said, he refused to subscribe to the provisional arrangement made by the Peace Conference as regards the German Colonies in the Pacific. The Peace Conference was the sole League of Nations at present, and it should draw up a mandate for the jurisdiction of these territories and issue it immediately.

The problem of New Guinea was a matter of life and death for Australians.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 3.

A Rugby football match between Monmouthshire and the New Zealanders resulted in a win for the "All Blacks" by 22 points to three.

CABLE ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The French military authorities have agreed to the demobilization of Paris fortifications. The State will sell in the city 478 acres of cleared ground, an eighth of which will be devoted to garden suburbs, consisting of workmen's dwellings, the remainder being play-grounds.

Lord Milner's appointment has created hubbub in South Africa. Even the "Cape Times" regards it as a tactical blunder.

The Congress at Bloemfontein, at which Hertz was prominent, appointed a deputation representing the different provinces to go to England and demand independence in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

The Entrance examination for Dealwich and Sandhurst will take place in June. The upper age limit will be 19 for ordinary candidates and 21 for candidates who are serving or have served with the Forces and are recommended for a permanent commission by their commanding officers.

The "National Food Journal" states, that no marked reduction in the cost of living will be possible for some time in view of the limited nature of supplies obtainable and the probable demands on them by the Continental nations.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states, that the inhabitants of the North Sea Islands are seriously menaced by roving Spartacists, who plunder villages. A band 200 strong landed on Wangeroog, south of Heligoland, but were overpowered and arrested by the garrison.

FATE OF PETROGRAD.

According to reports from Sweden and Denmark, Esthonians are likely to occupy Petrograd. The Bolsheviks are removing their stores and headquarters to Novgorod.

It is alleged that Trotsky has ordered the yielding up of the capital without fight.

The City Corporation has decided to present the Freedom of the City and swords of honour to Lord Jellicoe, Sir David Beatty, Lord French, Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Edmund Allenby, with congratulations on the invaluable services they have rendered to the King and the country, whereby undying glory has been reflected on the navy, the army, and the air force.

The "Morning Post" Londonderry correspondent says, it is officially stated that a thousand people on Achill island are enjoying 'Government unemployment allowance. There is an outcry for workers in Londonderry, but between 400 and 500 persons are drawing the unemployment pay.

TRAIN WITH CAMELS WRECKED.

4 MEN AND 50 CAMELS KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

QUETTA, Feb. 1.

On 30th January at mile 49 between Seintangi and Sunri, North-Western Railway, an up camel special whose engine was detained for water rolled back out of control and ran into slip sliding. Seven wagons and one brakevan were derailed and smashed. Four men were killed, two severely and five men slightly injured. About fifty camels were found killed in the debris, which has been cleared.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING NOTES.

His many friends will be sorry to hear that Mr. Hodson, the Manager of the Totalizators under the Western India Turf Club, has met with a serious accident in which he has sustained a fracture of three ribs. He is in a very low condition in St. George's Hospital and is shortly to be sent home to Australia. His son who worked under him at Poona before the War is to succeed him soon as he can be released from the Army. For soon after the outbreak he threw up his post and joined up. There is a warm welcome awaiting the young hero.

There has been another and equally serious breakdown on the Turf, but in the equine circles. Dark Legend in his last race at Calcutta displayed signs of leg troubles and it has been found necessary to have his leg fired and now it is reported that he is never likely to race again. There is much sympathy for his owner Mr. Galstaun, who however had already won back a larger sum than he paid for the horse on January 4th last. The horse is bound to command a big price in England where he is going to be sent, for stud purposes. Dark Legend is th best horse that ever came out to this country, and were it not owing to the War and the consequent dispersal of many of the English stables, he would never have been allowed to leave England at the price he was bought by Mr. Tarrant's agent, viz., £7,000.

Mr. F. Tarrant, the well known cricketer has been a great benefactor to the Indian Turf through his enterprise in bringing out several throughbreds who have all bee doing well.

Mr. Galstaun's horse St. Quinn who won the Governors Cup at Calcutta on the 11th January is one of Mr. Tarrant's importations.

It will be a relief to his many unfortunate backers at Poona and Bombay to learn that Andoversford has been sold to a Calcutta owner and is not likely to visit the Bomba side any more.

Mr. Patel of Bombay has purchased the smart filly Nerissa from Mr. Tarrant.

The following horses imported by Mr. Davis were expected from England this week:—

His Nibs by Charles, O'Malley-Edina 4 years old.

Kilrea brown colt 3 years old by Charles O'Malley Nons.

Arthur O'Leary bay gelding by Charles O'Malley-Ballyeonra 3 years old.

The following horses imported by Mr. Tarrant were expected in Bombay before the close of January.

Quite Dark bay filly 3 years old by Alpha II Pretty Dark.

May Lass bay filly 3 years old by Double Thrush-Aislie Gourlay.

X'mas Holiday brown colt 3 years old by Holiday House Christie.

Cymar, bay filly 3 years old, by Cylgad Simonette II.

Moldavia bay filly 4 years old by Green-back-Via.

Elsie R. bay filly 3 years old by Drimmore-La Darine.

Vindication bay colt 3 years old by Valens-Minaret.

Lovers of jump races will be gratified to learn that the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. contemplate including some hurdle races in their next Poona prospectus. This will be only partly meeting a long felt want. The management should not only revive steeple-chases but frame both classes of jump races for Arabs. Many of the sensational races held on the Bombay side in its pristine days of racing were Arab steeplechases. General Sir Charles Anderson may be counted upon to give this proposal his earnest support.

These cross country events will help to recall to this gallant soldier and sportsman his early pleasant associations with the noble pastime.

The attention of upcountry stewards may also be invited to this subject. Some of the best races at Lucknow, Meerut, Amballa, Lahore and Rawal Pindi in the good old days, were provided in Arab steeplechases.

G—G—G.

The three G's stand for *God's Greatest Gift* to Man, which beyond any doubt, is such a valuable Nature's heritage, that one who is devoid of it is *Man* only in name, and not in the real sense of the word. *Woe, worry* and *wastage* are the lot of those who lose it by transgressing gainst the benign laws of Dame Nature, by giving way to abuses and follies in childhood, excess in youth, and unnatural indulgences. This brithright Gift of

M....h....d

Manhood is worth preservation if not lost already, and worth re-attainment at any cost, if wasted somehow or other, at any age. But how? Internal, external medicines, tonics, aphrodisiacs, oils, etc., etc., won't cure. They are all *bores*. Follow the natural path. Avoid wasting years and money by going in the wrong direction. Start right, continue right and finish right. *"Erectruss,"* manufactured by Huston Bros. Co, of Chicago, U.S.A., priced at Rs. 15 only, p. and p. charges extra, will cure you in no time. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. It is a Mechanical Doctor in itself—save worry. Just sit down and write a post card to the *Erectruss (B. C.) Sole Agency in the East, Batala* (India), for its

FREE BOOKLET.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500; Second Rs. 2,500; Third Rs. 1,250.

Mr. C. N. Wadia	Fiz Yama	9	4
Mr. J. Merven	Dersingham	9	4
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Ardvreck	9	1
Messrs. R. D. Sethna & Frank	Brendan	8	8
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Mordennis	8	8
Mrs. G. B. D. Langley	Carryanda	8	6
Mr. R. R. S.	Kinsale	7	13
Mr. R. R. S.	Cyanite	7	11
Mrs. H. J. K. Mehta	Screamer	7	9
Mr. M. Goculdas	Gladiator	7	0

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,200; Third Rs. 600.

Mr. Ahmed S. Moloobhoy	Cresset	10	5
Mr. R. R. S.	Black Kite	9	9
Mr. R. R. S.	Cyanite	9	7
Messrs. R. D. Sethna & Frank	Foolish Fancy	9	6
Mr. R. R. S.	Bandit	9	3
Mr. M. Goculdas	Gladiator	9	3
Mr. Pine	Bellicose	9	0
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Summer Thyme	8	9
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Royal Band	8	9
Mr. Kelso	Miss Rollestone	8	5
Aga Coochick Shah	Binfield Grove	8	4
Mr. Downes	Tollendal	7	8
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Enchantment	7	7
H. H. Maharajah of Gwalior	Philanthropist	7	7
Mr. Serabjee Rustomjee	Lucky Queen	7	7
Messrs. J. K. Irani & George	King's Head	7	4
Mr. Garrick	Vice Chamberlain	7	4
Mr. Downes	Duet	7	4
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	(Bedspread) late Javelin	7	2

Top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second 700; Third 300.

Mr. R. R. S.	Johnnie H.	10	9
Mr. A. J. De Souza	Claim A.	9	12
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Memento	9	12
Mr. J. H. Crawford	Checkmate	8	6
Mr. Noble	Checkmate	8	6
Mr. J. Merven	Mousme	8	2
Mr. J. K. Irani	Arles	7	10
Mr. Kelso	Fasnig	7	10
M. D. C. Cooper	Rare Ruby	7	10
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla	Negligee	7	7
Mr. M. Goculdas	Sunglare	7	7
Mr. S. A. Wahed	Saunterer	7	4
Mr. G. Molini	Kit Grey Leg	6	7
Maj. Sirdar M. N. Sitole	Arras	6	7
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee	Rochambole	6	7

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,200; Third Rs. 600.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Collingwood	9	12
Mr. R. R. S.	Kayid	9	10
Messrs. Dara Cowasji & Arnold	Red Cross	9	10
Mr. M. Goculdas	Ruby Mine	9	0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Durban	9	0
Mr. Ali bin Talib	Mandil	8	9
Mr. M. Goculdas	Sparrow Hawk	8	7
Mr. N. R. Bolia	Mooltan	7	11
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Gazal	7	8
Mr. R. R. S.	Anaiza	7	8
Mr. F. M. Garda	Nizam-ul-Mulk	7	6
Mr R. H. Gahagan	Dowlat	7	5
Mr. M. Goculdas	Royal Court	7	4
Mr. N. Jehangir	Nassau	7	0
Mr. K. Kassumbhoy	Tawdry	6	12
Mrs. Dara Cowasji	Quantity	6	7
Mr. Goolam Esmail	Powerful	6	7

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Round course).

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,200; Third Rs. 600.

Messrs. Dara Cowasjee & Arnold	Red Cross	10	7
Mr. R. R. S.	Dartmoor	9	12
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel & Syed Ahmed	Defender	8	12
Mr. Ali bin Talib	Khundil	8	12
Mr. M. Goculdas	Four Aces	8	9
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Lord Roseberry	8	3
Mr. Erach Jeejibhoy	Young Majub	8	2
Mr. Dara Cowasjee	Quality	8	2
Mr. N. Jehangir	Saidan	7	13
Messrs. Noble & Bennett	Warminster	7	2
Mr. M. Goculdas	Mechanic	7	0
Mr. Guthrie	Tit Bits	6	12
Mr. Aspandiar Ardeshir	Bayonet	6	12
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamey & Holmes	Battleaxe	6	9
Mr. Syed Rashid	Medallion	6	7
Mr. S. N. Mahomed	Resident	6	7
Aga Mirza Ahmed	Wazir	6	7
Mr. Heath	Innocence	6	7
Mr. Bennett	Final Shot	6	7

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 9 lbs.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. 41 yards. Div. I.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 300.

Mr. A. K. Dakayel	Ferry Boat	9	8
Mr. Downes	Diamond King	9	5
Mr. S. N. Mahomed	Najdi	9	4
Messrs. Noble & Bennett	Warminster	9	2
Mr. M. Goculdas	Mechanic	9	0
Aga Coochick Shah	Longboat	9	0
Mr. Aspandiar Ardeshir	Bayonet	8	11
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Argonaut	8	9
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamey & Holmes	Battleaxe	8	9
Messrs. Fahad bin Saif & T. V. Shroff	Aladdin	8	8
Mr. Sayed Rashid	Medallion	8	7
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim	Angler	8	5
Mr. A. F. Brigstock	Subeh Pasha	8	2
Mr. Bader bin Alwash	Dhaidan	8	2
Mr. N. Jehangir	Ata Allah	8	1
Mr. Reuben Solomon	Dictate	8	1
Mr. Lucoque	New Era	8	0
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir	Arabistan	8	0
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee	Good Luck	8	0
Mr. Abdul Latiff Mandil	Grey Stone	7	13
Mr. R. R. S.	Natal	7	13
Mr. J. K. Irani	Chrysanthemum	7	10
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Madras	7	10
Mr. Mahmood Mustapha	Sammy	7	8
Maj. R. C. H. Padfield	Grey Beauty	7	6

THE SION PLATE.—6 furlongs. 41 yards, Div. II.

Winner Rs. 750; Second Rs. 200; Third Rs. 100.

Mr. Downes	Dingle	9	5
Aga Mirza Ahmed	Wazir	9	5
Mr. Bennett	Otherwise	9	4
Mr. Hasan Madar	Crescent	9	4
Mr. Dale	Colonial	9	4
Mr. A. R. Dakeel (late Saood)	Fareed	9	2
Mr. Arnold	Justice	9	2
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and Shaffi	Taj	9	0
Mr. Bennett	Second String	8	13
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy	Shatra	8	13
Mr. Syed Rashid	Competition	8	12
Mr. Bennett	Final Shot	8	11
Mr. Locoque	Istamboul	8	8
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali	Financier	8	8
Mr. Syed Rashid	Winning Post	8	8
Mr. A. K. Dakayel	Water	8	6
Mr. Fahad bin Saif	Sir Martin	8	6
Mr. S. A. Waheb	Garibaldi	8	6
Mr. Valibhoy Esmail	Chatham	8	6
Mr. S. D. Magarbi (late Dage)	Tookaram	8	6
Mr. Moonim	Contest	8	5
Mr. Shaikh Jassim Ebrahim	Hasty	8	5
Mr. H. W. Dixon	Bill Bailey	8	5
Mr. M. Goculdas	Minion	8	4
Mr. A. K. Dakayel	Record Time	8	3
Mr. S. A. Waheb	Pearl King	8	3
Mr. A. K. Dakayel	Escort	8	2
Mr. M. Goculdas	Axis	8	2
Mr. Bennett	Plum Tree	8	1
Mr. Abdul Aziz Makanji	Morning Mail	8	0
Mr. Dara Cowasjee	Rockfeller	7	13
Mr. Menesche Shabin	Harrington	7	13
Mr. Hesan	Little John	7	10
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamey & Holmes	Baltic	7	9
Mr. Hesan	Firelock	7	8
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed	Shanavaz	7	8
Messrs. Pasu Malsee & Fateh Malhomed	Nasaralla	7	8
Mr. J. K. Irani	Counter Attack	7	7
Mr. Raimahomed Vazir	Bowery	7	7
Mr. Habib C. Fezi	Babil	7	7
Mr. Esmail Mahomed	Last Chance	7	5
Mr. A. R. Dakeel	Rajputana	7	4
Mr. Dosan Jiya	Aligarh	7	4
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim	My Royal	7	4
Mr. Fahad bin Saif	Viking	7	4
Messrs. Haji Ahmed Munsoor & K. Cowasji	Delhi	7	0
Mr. Simon	Boxer	7	0

HORSES LEFT-IN.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 6 p.m. on Monday, 3rd February, 1919:—

First race starts at 3-15 p.m.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Fiz Yama 9-4, Dersingham 9-4, Ardvreck 9-1, Mordennis 8-8, Caryanda 8-6, Kinsale 7-13, Screamer 7-9 and Gladiator 7-0.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Cresset 10-5, Cyanite 9-7, Bandit 9-3, Bellicose 9-0, Summer Thyme 8-9, Royal Band 8-9, Miss Rollestone 8-5, Binfield Grove 8-4, Enchantment 7-7, Philanthropist 7-7, Lucky Queen 7-7, King's Head 7-4, Vice Chamberlain 7-4, Duet 7-4 and Javelin 7-2.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Memento 9-12, Claim A 9-12, Glad Rags 9-2, Mousme 8-2, Rare Ruby 7-10, Negligee 7-7, Sunglare 7-7, Saunterer 7-4, Kit Grey Leg 6-7 and Arras 6-7.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Red Cross 9-10, Ruby Mine 9-0, Durban 9-0, Mandil 8-9, Mooltan 7-11, Gazal 7-8, Anaiza 7-8, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-6, Dowlat 7-5, Royal Court 7-4, Tawdry 6-12, Quantity 6-7 and Powerful 6-7.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (on round course).

Defender 9-7, Khundil 9-7, Four Aces 9-4, Lord Roseberry 8-12, Young Majub 8-11, Quality 8-11, Saidan 8-8, Warminster 7-11, Tit Bits 7-7, Medallion 7-2, Resident 7-2 and Innocence 7-2.

Two top weights not having accepted, weights are raised 9 lbs.

THE SION PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Ferry Boat 9-8, Najdi 9-4, Mechanic 9-0, Longboat 9-0, Bayonet 8-11, Battleaxe 8-9, Argonaut 8-9, Aladdin 8-8, Angler 8-5, Subeh Pasha 8-2, Ata Allah 8-1, Dictate 8-1, New Era 8-0, Good Luck 8-0, Arabistan 8-0, Grey Stone 7-13, Natal 7-13, Madras 7-10, Chrysanthemum 7-10, Sammy 7-8 and Grey Beauty 7-6.

THE SION PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Wazir 9-5, Otherwise 9-4, Colonial 9-4, Fareed 9-2, Justice 9-2, Taj 9-0, Shatra 8-13, Second String 8-13, Competition 8-12, Financier 8-8, Winning Post 8-8, Chatham 8-6, Sir Martin 8-6, Tookaram (late Rage) 8-6, Garibaldi 8-6, Bill Bailey 8-5, Contest 8-5, Minion 8-4, Pearl King 8-3, Escort 8-2, Axis 8-2, Rockfeller 7-13, Harrington 7-13, Little John 7-10, Baltic 7-9, Firelock 7-8, Shanavaz 7-8, Babil 7-7, Last Chance 7-5, Rajputana 7-4, My Royal 7-4 and Delhi 7-0.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST ENTRIES: FIRST & SECOND DAYS

First entries closed on Tuesday, 14th January, 1919.

FIRST DAY.—Saturday, 8th February, 1919.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Oros, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Thunder, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's b e h Sampier, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e h All Silk, 5 years.
Capt. P. Bouvet's b e g Louviers d'Or, 6 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h St. Quin, 5 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's br e g Brendan, 6 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Fiz Yama, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h Ardvreck, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Baronvale, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e h Cairngillan, 5 years.
Mr. Allan's ch e g Marcianus, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g Mordennis, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e g Eagle's Nest, aged.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's br e h Arius, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Quarryman, 5 years.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Capt. P. Bouvet's b e g Louviers d'Or, 6 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e m Tootsie, 6 years.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's b e g Symrex, aged.
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's bl e g Poignant, 5 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h St. Quin, 5 years
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mrs. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g e h Tagamor, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g William the Beau, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e h Verge, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Mordennis, 5 years.
Mr. K. Shinde's bl e h Black Walnut, aged.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e m Necessity, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Quarryman, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e g Patrick, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm, aged.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's br e g Llangeinor, aged.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 miles.

Mr. Guthrie' b e g Royal Ambition, aged.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Gunning, 6 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e m Sophie, 6 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's br e h Bright Bird, 6 years.
Mr. Pine's br e g Rueful, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Kim III, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e g Francis Armand, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Royal Band, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme aged.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist, aged.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e g Bodenham, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' g e h Red Quill, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, aged.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Guthrie's b e m Renette, 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e m Fugle Lady, 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood, 5 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e g Minstspear, 6 years.
Mr. A. J. De Sousa's br e g Byculla, 5 years.
Mr. A. J. De Sousa's ch e g Claim A. 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e m Negligee, 4 years.
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b e m Glad Rags, aged.
Mr. Downes' b e m Serbia, 4 years.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's b e g Decorum, 6 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Batten, aged.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Cherry and Black, 4 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' b e g Country Lad, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's br e m Rochambole, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memente, 6 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e m Arles, 5 years.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b e m Rare Ruby, 4 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e m Mousme, 5 years.
Mr. Arnold's b e g Nice Bird, 5 years.
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Kit Grey Leg, aged.
Major Sirdar M. N. Sitole's ch e g Arras, 5 years.
Mr. Toogood's b e m Loch D, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h St. Bawn, 5 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 6 years.

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs, (straight).

Mr. Guthrie's ch e m Meridian, 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's bl e h Veiled Certainty, 5 years.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's ch e g Dori (late Poteh) 5 years.
Messrs. Doustil and Page's b e m Highfield Lady, 6 years.
Mr. Noble's b e m Checkmate, 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood, 5 years.
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's b e g Dollet, aged.
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b e g Trostan, 4 years.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's b e m Peculiar Julia, 4 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' b e g Firpo (late Krasavichik), 4 years.
Mr. Dale's bl e m Nerissa, 4 years.
Mr. Leonard's br e h Gantry, 3 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e m Arles, 5 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e m Belle Syme, 4 years.
Mr. Garrick's b e m Hello Kells, 4 years.
Mr. J. Merven's ch e g Fari Lad, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b e g Lucky Though, 6 years.
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Peach Melba, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's ch e m Little Eve, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e m Balira, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e g Sospello, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e g First Exchange, 5 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e g Explosive, 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch e m Japonette, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, aged.

THE DEALER'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Jawad, 3 years.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's b a h Investor, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Collingwood, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Palermo, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dowlat, 5 years.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan, aged.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b a h Ayr Ladcie, 3 years.
Mr. Garrick's b a h Rainbow, 13-3 3 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3 aged.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½ aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½ 6 years.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's ch a h Samson, 3 years.
Aga Coohick Shah's g a h Longboat, 14-0 aged.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil, 13-3½.
H. H. Maharanee of Cooch Behar's b a h Union Jack, 14-0.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0.
Mr. Guthirie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Little John, 14-0.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamey and Holmes' g a h Battleaxe, 14-0.
Mr. Downes' g a h Diamond King, 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Four Aces, 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic, 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Garibaldi, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazal, 14-0.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Otherwise, 13-3½.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.
Mr. Erach Jeejibhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry 13-3½.
Mr. Heath's br a h Innocence, 14-0.
Mr. Lucoque's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anaiza, 14-0.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½.

SECOND DAY,—Wednesday, 12th February, 1919.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Oros, 5 years.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's ch e h Roi d'Ecosse, 6 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h St. Quin, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e h Verge, 6 years.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e m Necessity, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Quarryman, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e g Patrick, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 6 years.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Oros, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Calder Vale, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e h All Silk, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e h Sampier, 5 years.
Captain P Bouvet's b e g Louviers d'Or, 6 years.
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's bl e g Poignant, 5 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h St. Quin, 5 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mrs. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g e h Tagamor, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e h Cairngillan, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g William the Beau, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Baronvale, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h Ardvreck, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's br e g Mordennis, 5 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e m Necessity, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's bl e g Charcoal, 6 years.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's br e g Llangeinor, aged.
Mr. Allan's ch e g Marcianus, aged.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's br or bl e g Resilience 4 years.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's br e m Little Trout, 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Redspear, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' b e g Duet, 5 years.
Mr. Downes' ch e g Tollendal, aged.
Mr. Downes' br e h Billy Bawn, aged.
Mr. Downes' b e m Stop Watch, 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Cresset, 5 years.
Mr. Serabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's br e m Bellicose, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e m Glasebury, 6 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, aged.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' b e h Fire Finch, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Cicatrix, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Camberley, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 6 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e g King's Head, aged.
Mr. Garrick's b e h Vice Chamberlain, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Guthrie's b e g Royal Ambition, aged.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Gunning, 6 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Redspear, 6 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's br e h Bright Bird, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' b e g Treddle, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete, aged.
Mr. Serabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e g Francis Armand, 5 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Camberley, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band, 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 5 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
Mr. Garrick's b e h Vice Chamberlain, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist, aged.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e g Eagle's Nest, aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' g e h Red Quill, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e h Misri Lal, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Ms Pitt's ch e m Pertinacious, 4 years.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Guthrie's b e m Fugle Lady, 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e g Wavelet's Dupe, aged.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's b e m Flotelle, 5 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e g Mintspear, 6 years.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's br e g Byculla, 5 years.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's ch e g Claim A. 6 years.
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b e m Glad Rags, aged.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's b e g Decorum, 6 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Batten, aged.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Cherry and Black, 4 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' b e g Country Lad, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's br e m Rochambole, 5 years.
Mr. Bennett's b ch h Bahadur, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's bl e m Memento, 6 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e m Mousme, 5 years.
Mr. Arnold's b e g Nice Bird, 5 years.
Mr. Pramrose Cowasjee's b e g Nice Gun, 5 years.
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Kit Grey Leg, aged.
Mr. Toogood's b e m Loch D, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h St. Bawn, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e h Irish Recruit, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch

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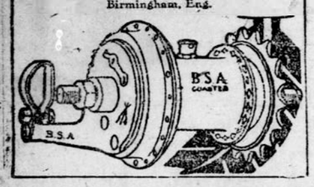

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 2.
S. S. Palitana, Holysake, Busreh, Jan. 27.
S. S. City of Marseilles, Miller, Glasgow, Dec. 26.

Feb. 3.
S. S. Haymethus, Evans, Durban, Jan. 8.
S. S. Koranna, Paynter, Busreh, Jan. 26.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 2.
S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday :—
S. S. Peking Maru, Saito, Kobe, etc.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Fenstrand for Singapore, etc.

*To arrive.

S. S. Palitana :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palitana, 1,934 tons, Captain T. V. Holysake, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Mahomerah, which port she left on the 27th ultimo, with a general cargo, 18 cabin and 35 deck passengers.

S. S. City of Marseilles :—The City Line steamer City of Marseilles, 5,284 tons, Captain R. Miller, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow via Liverpool, which port she left on 26th December, with a general cargo and 193 passengers.

S. S. Haymethus :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Haymethus, 4,696 tons, Captain A. J. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via Delagoabay, which port she left on the 8th ultimo, with a general cargo and coal and 14 passengers.

S. S. Koranna :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Koranna, 2,267 tons, Captain W. S. Paynter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on the 26th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Peking Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer Peking Maru, 1,839 tons, Captain F. Saito, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 3rd February, 1919.

Shed	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A	Peking Maru	186"	Kobe	4-2-19	O S Kaisha
B	Dilwara	3460	China	11-2-19	M M & Co
D & E	Toda Maru	2563	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
C	Clan Lindsay	2499	Cochin	9-2-19	J Finlay &Co
G	Lunka	956	N F	N F	D R I M
M	Gregory Apcar	2961	N F	N F	M M & Co
N	Palitana	1934	Busrah	N F	M M & Co
P	Yuman	1206	China	10-2-19	W A Graham & Co
	MULLEWTHER DRY DOCK.				
	Clan Macbeolan	2908	Malabar coast	5-2-19.	J Finlay & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Bahadur	580	Mangalore	3-2-19	B S N Co
	Courland	760	Jamnagar	3-2-19	B S N Co
	Kavard		Bhawnagar	5-2-19	B S N Co
	Mahanadi	549	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Oporto		Marmagoa	5-2-19	B S N Co
	Ponani	552	N F	N F	B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Crosby Hall	2597	N York	4-2-19	W & A Graham & Co
2	Kingsmere	8525	Marseilles	N F	W & A Graham & Co
4	Yerimo Maru	2335	Kobe	N F	O S Kaisha
6	Barosa	2619	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
7	Moora	3163	London	6-2-19	M M & Co
10	Oneda	4944	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
15	Lightning	2184	Busrah	6-2-19	M M & Co
16	Chilkana	1718	—	Suez	P G B N Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
2	Devanha	4785	N F	N F	M M & Co
3	Vita	1935	N F	N F	M M & Co
7	Banca	3794	Rangoon	6-2-19	B I S
8	City of Baroda	3806	Liverpool	N F	K Nixon & Co
9	Chakdina	3033	3 days	1-2-19	M M & Co
11	City of Marseilles	5289	Liverpool	N F	K Nixon & Co
12	Chakrata	3602	London	8-2-19	M M & Co
13	City of Sparta	3493	N F	N F	D R I M
14	Kepong	1822	Busrah	N F	D R I M
15	Margaret Haney	809	N F	N F	D R I M
15	Sand-Kisan	1111	Busra	N F	D R I M
	Jetty Head Loyalty	3032	N F	N F	T S Shapoorji
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Jeddah	2923	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
	Hwakhun	1115	N F	16-1-19	D R I M
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
	Khosron	3780	10 days	8-2-19	T Morrison & Co
	Prominent	1376	N F	N F	D R I M

*Probable date of departure

EXPORTS.

Feb. 3.
S. S. City of Baroda for Liverpool :—200 bales cotton, Messrs. Ralli Bros.

S. S. Chakrata for London :—475 bales hemp, Gokuldass Virjee and Co.; 1,500 cwts. coffee, W. Raghunath Kini; 600 cwts. cassia powder, Polsons Ltd.; 150 cwts. gum osadaya, E. Rahimtoola and Co.; 100 bales coir yarn, Dhanji Haridass and Co.; 93 cases sandalwood oil, Thos. Cook and Son; 1,200 cwts. Mysore coffee, R. Jeevandas and Co.; 78 cwts. chutney, N. K. Jusawala; 720 lbs. bustles C. N. S. Jinawala and Co.; 770 cwts. cashew nuts, Ratanjee Jeevandass and Co.; 400 cwts. nux vomica, 361 cwts. ginger, Ratanji Jeevandass and Co.; 2,002 cwts. myrabolam, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 500 cwts. kismiss, 200 cwts. cashew nuts, 45 cwts. cuttle fish, M. Jafferbhoy; 250 bales hemp, Walker and Co.; 47 bales salted sheep skins, P. Hajee Fakeer Mahamed and Co.; 98 bales salted sheep skins, South Indian Export Co., Ltd.; 12,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 23 cwts. bees wax, 13 bales woollen carpets, G. H. Esmail, 80 bales sheep goat skin, South Indian Export Co., Ltd.; 10,000 cwts. linseed bold, Turner Morrison and Co.; 26 bales buffalo hides, A. Cassam; 255 cwts. soap nuts, The Asian Overseas Trading Co.; 36 cwts. ginger, 81 cwts. turmeric, 81 cwts. nux vomica, David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.; 60 bales hemp, Lukmanji Ebrahmji; 81½ cwts. mustard seed, Dayal Purshotam; 73 cwts. mica in blocks, Messrs. Turner Jones and Co.

S. S. Kingsmere for Marseilles :—1,231 bales cotton, Messrs. Ralli Bros.; 107 bales sheep goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd.; 55,980 lbs. rubber, Dhanjee Haridass and Co.; 99 cwts. lentils, Ratanjee Jeevandass and Co.; 1,948 cwts. coffee, Peirce Leslie and Co., Ltd.; 300 bales hemp, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.; 1,242 bales cotton blue cloth, James Mackintosh and Co.; 1,336 cwts. coffee, Manekji Nowroji.

S. S. Tosen Maru for Kobe :—300 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.

S. S. Yuman for Kobe :—700 bales cotton, Yusaf Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji and Co.

S. S. Dilwara for Hongkong :—27 cwts. bees wax, 40½ cwts. aloes, 300 lbs. hoseneal, E. S. Abdulkoum; 12 cwts. fishmaws, 10 cwts. sharkfins, Curimbhoy and Co., Ltd.; 12½ cwts. gum olibanum, C. Amrutlal and Co.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Yokkaichi :—300 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 2.
S. S. Dilwara from Shanghai, Agents M. M. and Co. :—1 box dried fruits, 2 cases red dates, 375 cases cassia, 200 cases pine apples, 1 case medical pills, 5 tubs salt vegetable, 25 cases water bottles, 134 cases glass bungles, 900 bags flour, 70 bags damar batu, 42 baskets gambier, 2 cases gambier, 50 baskets cube gambier, 103 bundles gum benjamin, 193 cases gum benjamin, 42 rolls matting, 1 case skin, 901 bundles rattans, 1 case provision, 2,406 bags betelnuts, 298 bags nutmegs, 260 bundles sugar candy, 20 cases soap, 80 packages paper, 7,950 bags sugar, 417 bags green peas, 491 H/c green tea, 1,942 chests green tea, 140 bags green tea, 1,066 packages green tea, 30 cases green tea, 350 chests tea, 765 H/c tea, 2,684 cases tea, 325 bags tea, 438 packages tea, 39 bags coffee, 3 cases cotton goods, 18 cases cotton P. goods, 38 cases cotton hosiery, 65 bales grey cotton shirting, 40 cases cotton socks, 3 cases double socks, 1 bale double socks, 13 cases towels, 60 bales blankets, 2 bales cotton belts, 30 bales canvas packs, 1 case carpet, 293 cases silk goods, 174 cases silk P. goods, 6 chests silk P. goods, 12 boxes silk P. goods, 20 cases raw silk white, 62 cases spun silk yarn, 40 cases punjees silk, 27 cases waste silk yarn, 15 cases punjee silk P. goods, 20 bales raw silk, 30 cases silk soap, 10 bales silk soap, 5 bundles raw silk, 244 bales raw silk, 47 cases mathaw silk, 7 cases silk satin, 10 cases white silk, 655 bales white silk, 180 bales white raw silk, 30 cases wild silk P. goods, 50 bales wild raw, 125 bales yellow silk, 7 cases silks, 504 bales raw silks, 3 cases cigarettes.

S. S. Mandala from London, Agents M. M. and Co. :—7 cases provision.

S. S. Lightning from Busreh via Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co. :—168 bags dates, 24 cases dates, 126 boxes dates, 14 bags gallnuts, 30 crates pomegranates, 11 bundles F. seed, 60 cases tragakanth gum, 116 bags tragakanth gum, 1 piece ironware, 12 cases antiques, 1 bundle carpets.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF FEBRUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

990-18—Jam R and D, Bhagwandas Parshotamdas a firm v Pitamberdas Vithalji a firm, Moti and D.
1198-17—Moti and D, Hariram Nathubhai v Virji Peraj and ors, Mulla and M
532-16—Shroff and D, Ponbubai widow v Narayen Longar and ors, Sme B and Co.
297-18—Mer K and Co, Babu Kalicharandas v Aga Cumberali bin Aga Hoosein and ors
406-17—Daph F and D, Hirachand Khubchan v Chhotalal Bapuji and anr, Patell and Eze, In person.
783-17—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co a firm v Gordhandas V Patel.
1010-18—Bhai K and G. Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadwani and ors v Javerbai widow, Mer K and Co.
1393-17—N C Dalal, Gor Sakrabhai Bhawanshanker v Umiashankar Bechaclal, Pandia and Co.
807-18—Ragh N and Co, Mallaya Vankayya Jamorar a firm v Konda Lachhiram, Madh K and Ch.
454-17—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Craw B and Co.
261-18—Bhai K and G, Navalchand Khimchand v Bhikkanchand Laloochand Jeh and S.
270-18—Sham M and H, Messrs Lowji Hemraj a firm v Messrs Jivanlal Manilal and Co a firm, Captain and V.
274-18—Payne and Co, Khatizabai widow and ors v Sorabji Hormusji Wadia, Sham M and H.
285-18—Tyabji D and Co, Meghji Purshotam v Nursey Meghji and ors, Amin and D.
294-18—Jam R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal v Karson Ramji Kalyaniwala, Payne and Co.
302-18—Man H M and Co, Merar Ramji v Perozshaw Shapurji Unwalla, Pandia and Co.
303-18—Wadia G and Co, Langley Billimoria and Co a firm v Haji Gani Sumar a firm, Mer K and Co, Hiralal Th and Co.
311-18—Khandwalla and Co for pauper, Hanifalion widow and ors v Tai Mahomed Jamal, In person.
314-18—Ard H D and Co, Kooverji Jamsetji and Co a firm v Kanji Jaduji and Co a firm, Captain and V.
326-18—Bhim and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1435-18—N C Dalal, The Maharaja Mills and Co Ltd v Sooganmal Roopchand, Moti and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

58-18—Malvi M R and Co, Ganeshmal Chhoturam and ors v Lachminarayen Jethmal, Madhowji K and Ch. Part heard.
1032-17—Motichand and D, Messrs Surajmal Keshrimal a firm v Messrs Ramram Kissonlal a firm, Edg G W & Co.
1446-17—Rustomji & G, Mahadeo Deoram Rao, v Saheb Jayaram Mantri and ors, Jamardhan, D J Mantri.
724-18—The P & P, Bai Gangabai widow v Dama Anand and ors, Mehta D & L.
1306-18—Bhai K and G. Jagormal Asanmal a firm v Mulchand Chellaram and anr, Payne and Co.
1105-17—Payne and Co, Allibhai Mitha v Balchand Kundanmal a firm, Daph F and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

975-18—Mal M R and Co, Tikamchand Nemichand and ors v Laduram Pirchand and ors.
1914-18—Mehta D and L, Haridas Rowji v Messrs A P K Fakirmahomed and Brothers.

LONG CAUSES.

1398-17?Pandia and Co, Sha Korsi Meghraj v Sha Maleey Pacharia and ors, Dik M and K, Patell and Ez.
60-18—Chit M and K, Charles Sebastian D'Souza and Peter Marshall D'Souza and anr, Pandia and Co.
1077-18—Bhai K and G, Gadinal Gumanlal a firm v Virumal Pirumal a firm, Jam R and D.
349-18—Surveyor and Co for a pauper, Bai Laxumibai v Ramkrishna Gopal Kan, Amin and D.
367-18—Payne and Co, Messrs Dilsizian Freres a firm v Messrs J A Grant and Co a firm, Daph F and D.
368-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Mathuradas Morarji a firm v Messrs D Satyanarayan a firm, Meh D and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

46-19—N C Dalal, Dhuma Gunma and Co a firm v Ganpatrao Kashinath Mankar.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT).

SHORT CAUSES.

599-17—Patell and Eze, Benjamin Sampson Ezekiel v Kumar Shri Vijashingji Samatsinhji, Dikshit M and K.
1103-18—Judah and S, Messrs Madangopal Ramjidas a firm v Messrs Shrinivasdas Bavri a firm.
1511-18—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyab v Kalidas Khemchand.
1630-18—Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Faizullabhai v Ebrahimji Ismailji Lotia a firm.
1728-18—Ard H D and Co, Tarachand Hiralal and Co a firm v Rattanchand Nadilal and ors, Payne and Co.
1818-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Oosman Jamal v Durgadutt Ramnivas.
1819-18—Shamrao M and H, Jadhavji Thakersey v Kallianji Hirachand a firm, Purnanand and Co.
1828-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Mangaldas Baldeodas a firm v Govindram Vallabhram a firm.
1850-18—Mulla and M, Messrs. Mancherlla Ramayna a firm v Messrs Kasturchand Mothuradas a firm, Vachha and Co.
1871-18—Mulla and M, Ruttonji Khimji and Co a firm v Mirza Ahmed Isphani, Edg G W and Co.
1901-18—D J Mantri, Raghunath Hari Gokhale v Dhunraj Budhmal Marwadi and anr.
1913-18—Kanga and S, Ramgopal Madhavprasad a firm v Deepchand Kanodmal a firm.
1915-18—Motichand and D, Narrotamdas Samratlal a firm v Dayabhai Asharam.
1917-18—Mehta D and L, Bhat Parbhudas Raghunath a firm v Gomraj Datchand a firm.
1947-18—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Narsidas Gangir Popat a firm v Chaganlal Tribhowandas, Ragh N and Co.
6-19—Shroff and D, Amratlal Lakhmidas a firm v Amritlal Hiralal a firm, Mulji and Tha.
41-19—Captain and V. Frank Jacob Iny v Heskell Jedda.
42-19—Captain and V. Frank Jacob Iny v E E Elisha Sassoon, Soonderdas and Co.
67-19—Merwanji K and Co, Gokuldas Narrotam a firm v Vrajlal Lallubhai a firm, Khandvalla and Co.
86-19—Mulji and Tha, Amratlal Hiralal a firm v Khanbhai Tyaballi a firm, Tyabji D and Co.
88-19—Bhai K and G, Prakashchand Motilal a firm v Choonilal Hiralal a firm.
92-19—Merwanji K and Co, Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm v Lalubhai Amichand a firm, Motichand and D.
106-19—Merwanji K and Co, Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm v Amthalal Girderdas a firm, Khandvalla and Co.
108-19—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Choonilal Gambhirchand and Co a firm v Messrs D Chotalal and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.
115-19—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimanram Motilal a firm v Narsidas Gangji, Hiralal Th and Co.
128-19—Payne and Co, E G Baldock Ltd v Purshotam Sorabji Parekh.
131-19—Merwanji K and Co, Chotalal Choonilal a firm v Lallobhai Amichand a firm, Motichand and D.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1770-18—Payne and Co, Abdulla Allarakhia a firm v M Choonilal and Co a firm.
1785-18—In person, Isaac Jacob Sopher v Abdulla Haji Allarakhia.

FOR DISSMISAL UNDER RULE 103.

678-19—Mulji and Tha, Hurgovind Hirji v Mehta Mayaram Tribhowan and Co a firm and anr.

FOR CONCERT DECREE.

1922-18—Bhai K and G, Pestonji Nowroji Kapadia v T G Sullivan, In person.
962-18—Hiralal Th and Co, Virchand Pratap and anr v Lalale Abdulla Hussein, Unwalla P and P.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1395-17—Pandia and Co., Messrs Bhukhandas Motilal & Co., a firm v. Laxmidas Gordhandas Tejpal, Motichand & Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

1742-18—Bhai K and G, The Bombay Coal Trading Co a firm v F C Nissim, Part heard, 17-1-19.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1561-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Elias Haji Oomer and Co a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Kedarbux a firm, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1679-17—Edg G W and Co, Lakhamichand Padamsey and Co a firm v Gabruchand Kacharachand and ors, Mehta D and L.
1682-17—Rustomji and G, Ismailbhai Virji v. Virji Nanji.
1353-16—Malvi M R & Co., Shivratandas Pragdas and ors v. Bhimabai and anr, Mulla and M.
171-18—Patell and Ez., Ramji Keshavji v. Pundlick Rowji and anr, D J Mantri.
526-17—Bhaishanker K & G, The Poona Bank Limited v. Jamnadas Harakhji and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.
192-18—Shroff and D, Messrs. Lalji Vallabhdas Kanji a firm v. Messrs. Bhimjibhai Fulchand a firm, Mehta D and L.
193-18—Raghavaya N & Co., Maganlal Kallianji v. Jamnadas Harakhji Sungvi & ors, Shamrao M & H.
211-18—Hiralal T & Co., Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh v. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Payne and Co.
224-18—Smetham B & Co., Mahadeo Ramchandra and anr v. Waghia Wasudeo and ors, Jehangir M & S, Khandwala and Co.
1154-17—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Amratlal Jamnadas v Messrs B G Gorio and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.
95-18—Tyabji D and Co, Vallabhdas Khimji Jairam v Nanji Soonderji, Mulla and M.
1831-18—Mehta D and L, M A Brothers a firm v Bhulaji Bhorimal a firm, Ragh N and Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD,

FOR JUDGMENT.

582-18—Mathuradas Morarji v Narotum Jethmal and Co vs. Tullockchand Jetha a firm Official Assignee, Mehta D & L, Motichand and D, Notice of Motion dated the 21st December, 1918.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICE OF MOTION.

574-18—Captain and Vaidya, Ahmed Ismail Yacubali, Ajam Ismail Yacubali, Isaq Ismail Yacubali v Essac and Abdul Rehman a firm Official Assignee, Dastur and Co, from 21-1-19.

FOR ARGUMENT OF RULES NISI.

335-18—Edgelow G W and Co, For Haji Cassum V Haji Yacoob Matubhai J and M for Abdulhusein Mahomedah, Haji Ali Mahomed Oosman a firm v Khushaldas Ambaram a firm Official Assignee, Motichand and D, Bhaishanker K and G, R N D 20-12-18, 23-1-19, 28-1-19.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 104, DATED 15-1-19.

380-15—Vishnu Narayen Kulkarni v Official Assignee, Manilal and K.

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Per case containing brushes and cups, Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON& Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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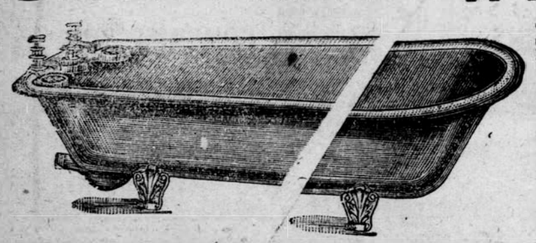
SANITARY WARE



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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 3.

There has been no rain of importance. Feeble disturbance is approaching the North-West Frontier from Persia and the temperature is rising in front of it. Weather has been slightly unsettled, also in North Peninsula.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain along North-west Frontier.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.948 Inch.
Temperature of Air	73.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.4 "
Dew Point	60.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.638 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.7 "
Minimum do.	65.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,ENE,NW NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	185 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	3	m	1 16	29	8	3	m	7 29	16	1
Tues.	4	m	1 40a	28	0	4	m	7 28a	16	5
Wed.	5	m	2 8a	27	7	5	m	8 9	16	0
Thur.	6	m	2 30	28	4	6	m	8 53	16	3
Fri.	7	m	3 21a	26	10	7	m	9 0a	19	0
Sat.	8	m	10 45	26	8	8	m	5 4	18	9
Sun.	9	m	11 34a	29	3	9	m	4 47a	15	5
			4 25a	26	1			10 4a	20	5
			5 13a	26	2			10 57	17	3
			6 48a	25	8			11 44a	21	5
			5 25	25	3			0 15a	17	5
			7 30a	25	11					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 3 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h. 13m.	Sunset 6h. 33m
" 4 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 13m.	" 6h. 33m
" 5 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 12m.	" 6h. 34m
" 6 (Thursday)	"	7h. 12m.	" 6h. 34m
" 7 (Friday)	"	7h. 12m.	" 6h. 35m
" 8 (Saturday)	"	7h. 11m.	" 6h. 35m
" 9 (Sunday)	"	7h. 11m.	" 6h. 36m

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	4h.	37-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	8d.	0h.	22-8m. a.m.
Full Moon	15d.	5h.	8-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	23d.	7h.	17-7m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd February, 1919, was 30.076 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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